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SOVIET CONGRESS CITES GAINS

Green Asks for Closer Labor-N.R.A. Bond

Fascist Groups Lure Veterans With Promises

Interview With Head of the Veterans Voters' League Shows Link With Wall Street in Move to Exploit Vets' Grievances

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

This is the sixth article in the series, "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy," revealing how leading figures in American business and political life are backing Fascist and potential Fascist organizations. Previous articles showed how the McCormack-Dickstein Congressional Committee suppressed evidence of Fascist activity, described the role of Gen. Smedley D. Butler, and told how Italian Consuls persecute anti-fascists in the U. S. Yesterday's article showed how the press, radio and movies are being used to advance Fascism in the United States.—Editor's Note.

The self-styled anti-Roosevelt, anti-bankers, anti-proletarian leader of veterans sat in his office at 346 Broadway, about three weeks ago, and predicted "a change by force" under the direction of "hot-heads." He said this would happen unless Congress comes across with a Central Bank and printing-press inflation.

His name, Dr. Edward T. Curran, is almost unknown today outside his organization, the Veterans Voters' League. But it may yet flash upon the American consciousness. For Curran is, whether deliberately or not, a candidate for a big command in the storm troops of American Fascism.

He told the Daily Worker he is against "bankers," but not "liberal bankers," such as Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank. He said also that he knows Mr. Vanderlip and has been in communication with him.

Won't Name His Paymaster

He is trying to turn the Veterans' Voters' League into a Farmer-Labor-Veterans' political party with a platform excluding every traditional specific demand of organized labor, and including monetary "reform" such as has been publicly, persistently demanded by—Mr. Vanderlip!

He evaded the question of who is financing his national organizational expenses. The members pay no dues.

He hedged on every issue related to the Fascist offensive of the big bankers. And he declared:

"I hope we can form a third party this Spring. But Congress will decide that. If they fall in with the bankers and don't give us credit and currency, that'll be the end of it. . . . We have got to unite with farmers and laborers, that is, if the country is still in a parliamentary mood. It may be that in the next three to six months, or longer, the futility and delay in forming a third party may make it appear too frivolous, and the people may seek to bring about a change by force."

"'The people'—led by whom? The Communists?"

"Not by Communists!" he exclaimed. "There are no Communists in this country. The American people are individualistic."

"Well, whom would they follow in this 'change by force' you predict?"

"Oh—hotheads," he answered impatiently.

A Fascist Reservoir

The Fascist threat in Dr. Curran's organization is clear. The significance lies not so much in the present organization, but in the garbled, psuedo-popular program for a mass political party. This is precisely the type of mass organization which, after gathering strength and developing a military aspect, is snapped up by the financiers and industrialists for storm troops. Definite military potentialities exist in this organization, as we shall see. Dr. Curran is typical of the discontented middle-class "leader" who, opposed to working-class leadership, can be taken over by powerful backers. He is a minor Father Charles E. Coughlin. He claims to have a following of millions. Established veterans' leaders estimate it around 1,000,000. It was just this type of military-popular organization and leader that were tried out for years and then taken over for storm troops by Thyssen and Krupp. This series has already proved that anti-union businessmen are seeking to develop specific Fascist and other "veterans' organizations" in the United States.

Fascist Constitution

From the point of view of financiers who, according to the official record of the Dickstein-McCormack Congressional Committee, have been looking toward veterans' organizations especially, in connection with efforts to form a Fascist army, there is nothing "hotheaded" about the Constitution of the Veterans' Voters League. Approved by Dr. Curran just about a year ago, this instrument calls upon members to conform to a number of familiar Fascist regulations. It devotes a whole article to "Uniforms," the wearing of which it calls for "on all V. V. L. occasions." It makes the wearing of overseas caps "mandatory." Another article of the constitution provides for segregation of minority racial groups because "the influence of consanguinity or other racial attributes . . . may not be evaded or denied." In other words, Jim-Crow. While the objects of the organization are stated to be "for the good that we can do; for the needy; for the helpless; for the oppressed," the constitution stipulates that officers of the organization be "of some substance and above want"—

(*Continued on Page 3*)

BROWDER IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak here Thursday, on "The Communist Party's Answer to Hearst," at a mass meeting in Finnish Workers Hall, 5969 14th Avenue near McGraw, at 8 p. m. The following evening, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m. in the same hall Browder will address a meeting of the Communist Party membership and close sympathizers on "Our Stand on a Labor Party."

PRIEST CLAIMS 35 SENATORS

Coughlin, Attacking the U.S.S.R., Says He Has Many Backers

By A. B. Magil

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROYAL OAK, Mich., Jan. 30.—Thirty-five U. S. Senators are supporting Father Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, a movement which its founder and leader is trying to build along fascist lines as a dike against Communism.

This was the statement that Coughlin made last night before an audience that packed the chapel next to his Shrine of the Little Flower, the million-dollar church built with scab labor. Coughlin named the following among the thirty-five:

Huey Long, of Louisiana, Thomas of Oklahoma, Wheeler of Montana, McCarran of Nevada, Walsh and Coolidge of Massachusetts, Wagner of New York, Doheny of Ohio, Johnson of California, and Borah of Idaho.

Coughlin also referred to Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, as "a close friend of mine" and declared he had been called by Shipstead at 1:30 a. m. that morning over long distance telephone from Washington.

In response to a question "What do you think of LaFollette's Progressive Party?" He relied: "I'm for it a thousand per cent.

Implies LaFollette Backing

The implication is that the LaFollette Progressives, with whom the A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders are flirting, and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor chiefs are also backing the fascist-tinged Coughlin movement.

Coughlin's statements came in the course of what was the last for some time to come of his Tuesday night lectures.

The sleek radio priest opened with an attack on the Soviet Union declaring that the status of the Russian workers today was the same and even worse than under the Czars. Later on he shouted:

"Unless Social Justice conquers the world, you're going to have in fifty or sixty years Communism in this country. We have to win because if we don't, it's the Red rule of Communism."

In contrast to this was his dodging of two questions regarding his attitude toward the Nazis, indicating where his real sympathies lie.

"What do you think of the German Nazi program?" was one question. The answer was: "I'd rather not discuss it."

The second question: "What planks in the Nazi platform do you think the National Union ought to adopt?" He replied—this man who professes to be in tough with everything that is happening in the world — "I don't know the Nazi platform."

Coughlin, who within nine days had delivered three radio talks over national hookups, opposing American adherence to the World Court, claimed credit last night for the defeat of this measure in the Senate. He praised the editorial along the same lines that appeared in yesterday's Hearst press as "one of the most patriotic editorials ever written" and described its author as a friend of his.

The radio priest again, as on the previous Tuesday, indicated that he has close ties with Huey Long, whom he described as "the best Constitutional lawyer in the United States," and a man who "speaks the people's language and the people's thoughts." Asked whether his organization would support Long as candidate for President in 1936, Coughlin dodged a direct answer and said: "I'm keeping my tongue in my cheek."

For the second successive time Coughlin called on automobile workers not to join the A. F. of L. or the company unions, but to organize in "one union for all auto workers."

CALLS LABOR RESENTMENT VERY BITTER

Would Have Capital Revive Illusions of Workers

By Len de Caux

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Warning employers and the government of the "spirit of revolt" growing in labor ranks, and of the workers' bitter disillusionment with the N. R. A., President William Green of the American Federation of Labor made a bid for closer incorporation of the union officialdom in the government machinery, while testifying at the public hearings on N. R. A. labor provisions today.

Declaring that the workers accepted promises about the right to organize with "implicit faith," only to be met with "wholesale discriminations and discharges," Green pointed out that they face this situation "with deep and bitter resentment—a resentment which persists and grows."

"Organized labor now finds itself in an intolerable situation," he said. "The protection offered by the law has proved to be false and inadequate. The promises of economic and social betterment have proved to be empty. This growing resentment has fostered the spirit of revolt which is gaining large proportions."

This admission of labor dissatisfaction came at the end of a long speech praising the N. R. A. in principle though criticizing its "weaknesses." Green's claims of N.R.A. achievement made a strange contrast with some of the facts and figures he presented, showing real weekly earnings reduced by the New Deal while profits bounded upward.

All the shortcomings of the N. R. A., he claimed, are due to "one fundamental fact," that it "has not had the benefit of full participation of organized labor in code making and in code administration." He therefore put forward the demand for union representatives to be allowed to sit in on code authorities, dominated by the employers, "so they may know what is going on." Only a few of the codes give even this much recognition to the workers.

Green's emphasis on closer cooperation of labor leaders with employers and government officials in code making was offered as a means to revive some of the illusions in the N.R.A. which he himself admitted are blasted among the workers.

Pointing to the more than 11 million estimated unemployed by the A. F. of L., Green noted the failure of the N. R. A. to cope with mass unemployment and put forward again the demand for a 30-hour bill in place of which he said the A. F. L. had accepted the N. I. R. A. as "a substitute measure." Thousands and even hundreds of thousands of workers are now working 44, 48, 50 and even 56 hours per week, he said.

Increases of 6 and 4 per cent in minimum hourly earnings in codified and non-codified industries between June, 1933, and November, 1934, have been more than offset by increased living costs, Green said. "So that the weekly income of wage earners at the end of 1934 was actually smaller than it had been in July, 1933."

Workers' Bill Presented On Floor of Connecticut State Senate and House

While Socialists in Oklahoma Enter United Front for Defense of Jobless, Connecticut Socialist Rejects Insurance Fight

While in Oklahoma the Socialist and Communist Parties concluded united front negotiations in defense of eighteen class-war prisoners, Jack Bergen, Socialist representative from Bridgeport, refused to introduce the Workers' Bill into the House.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—A State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill was introduced into both the House of Representatives and the State Senate here today. Stanley Yesukiewicz, Democrat, and business agent of Local 2188 of the United Textile Workers in Thompsonville, presented the bill in the House after Representative Jack Bergen, Socialist from Bridgeport, had yesterday refused to introduce the bill. Bergen said that the introduction of the Workers' Bill would jeopardize Socialist social legislation which thus far has not been introduced.

Both Yesukiewicz and James Dick, who is also a Democrat, and vice-president of the United Textile Workers Union in Rockville, have pledged to fight for the Workers' Bill. James Dick is also vice-president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor.

Senator John Taft, a Bridgeport Socialist, introduced the Workers' Bill into the Senate by request. In the usual parlance, introduction of a bill "by request" does not imply support of the measure, but signifies that at the request of groups interested in the measure, the bill has been introduced.

The Hartford Workers Committee on Unemployment is preparing a campaign to canvass all representatives and senators for support of the Workers' Bill.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 30.—A united front of the Socialist Party and the Communist Party in Oklahoma was concluded here Sunday on the trial of the eighteen class-war prisoners being tried by the Federal government on Feb. 11 for their part in the so-called food riot of May 21, 1934.

The eighteen workers were seized, in some cases, weeks after the demonstration. All face long prison terms on a Federal charge of "interfering with Federal employes in the performance of their duties."

The united front between the Socialist and Communist Parties in

(*Continued on Page 2*)

'Free Rakosi' Actions Grow In Hungary

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 30 (By Wireless).—The heightening here of the anti-fascist sentiment against the Goemboes dictatorship, and the intense and successful activity of the Hungarian Communist Party in leading this movement, was blamed in tonight's issue of the "Eight O'Clock Evening News" directly on the instinctive and vigorous support aroused in the working class by Matthias Rakosi's trial. This paper of Hungarian capital, commenting uneasily on the brilliant defense of the great anti-fascist, is calling for suppression of all news of the trial.

Remarking that "the political division of the administration has for a long time noticed the increasing strength of the communist movement," the paper states:

"Communist actions have now been given a new impetus through the Rakosi trial. Yesterday we witnessed the fifth of the so-called demonstrations of sympathy for Rakosi. Leaflets, by which they hope to create unrest, are drowning the city.

"Naturally the political division is endeavoring to halt this Communist agitation, but in spite of the strenuous efforts of the police, the first week of the trial has seen such a horde of leaflet-distributors that it is impossible to cope with them.

"Free Rakosi" Rally Saturday

The Rakosi Defense Committee is preparing a mass demonstration in front of the Hungarian Consulate, 7 Morris Street, at 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, and is calling on all workers and anti-fascist groups to participate.

Edward Denny Is Convicted In Portland

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 30.—Edward Denny was convicted yesterday of criminal syndicalism. Sentence is to be imposed on Friday. Protest telegrams and resolutions should be rushed to Judge Stapleton, Circuit Court, Portland, Ore., demanding reversal of the verdict and unconditional release of Denny.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 30.—Taking the witness stand in his own defense, Edward Denny turned his testimony into a graphic indictment of capitalism, as he related in simple, ungarnished language the story of a highly skilled worker squeezed out of industry and struggling against the crushing burden of unemployment, and driven to the miserable existence of the soupline

He told how he worked in the East at skilled labor in the Curtiss Airplane works. Led by the glowing, false promises of the "On to Oregon" campaign of the local bosses, he came to Oregon, and found the fulfillment of these promises in the Portland Common's forced labor relief institution

A month after joining the Communist Party, and throwing himself into the struggle to halt the efforts of employers and relief officials to force the jobless single men to scab against the maritime strike, Denny was arrested

U. S. Report Proposes Rise In Air Force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A commission appointed by Roosevelt has delivered to the White House a report which embodies proposals for making the United States the leading military power in the world in aviation with emphasis on immediately building over 4,000 new war planes for the Army and Navy.

The report covers 254 pages of recommendations as prepared by a specially appointed commission to investigate the whole question of aviation in this country.

The report as delivered to Roosevelt urges that **"it shall be the policy of the United States to maintain a position of world leadership in air transport."**

Devoting much space to the question of aviation in war, the report recommends the speedy fulfillment of the expansion of program of the Army and Navy departments

WORKERS BILL HEARINGS SET IN CONGRESS

Plans Made to Bring 62 Workers Delegates to Washington

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Hearings on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, introduced into Congress by Representative Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, will begin Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 a.m., before the House Labor Sub-Committee, it was announced yesterday by Congressman Matthew A. Dunn of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

William F. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Labor Committee;. Ernest Lundeen and Representative Dunn have already endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Brown Will Testify

Elmer Brown of Typographical Union No. 6, will be the first to testify. Brown will discuss the National Unemployment Congress, recently held in Washington to press the fight for immediate non-contributory unemployment and social insurance.

Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for genuine social insurance, will testify before the subcommittee on the administration stand on unemployment insurance and for the Workers' Bill following Brown.

Many Groups to Speak

During the hearings, which will last two or three weeks, about sixty workers, representing every section of the working population, will testify.

Plans have been made to have representatives from all the unemployed groups, the Unemployed Leagues, the Illinois Workers' Alliance, the Wisconsin Workers' Committee on Unemployment and the National Unemployment Councils, testify at the hearings on the Workers' Bill.

During the hearings, all workers and their organizations are urged to double their efforts behind the Workers' Bill. Telegrams, resolutions of endorsement, post cards and letters should flood the House Committee on Labor, demanding that the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, be reported out of the Committee on Labor and onto the floor of Congress for vote.

Benjamin to Appear Today

Israel Amter, secretary of the National Unemployment Councils, telegraphed the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday demanding that full time be accorded to all representatives of the employed and unemployed workers, who will appear to speak against the Roosevelt Wagner-Lewis Bill.

Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance, and Louis Weinstock, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, are scheduled to appear before the House Ways and Means Committee today. Amter will appear tomorrow.

SHIP RADIO MEN STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 30.—Ship radio men of the McCormick Steamship Company have gone on strike, demanding an increase from the present $75 a month to $110, following failure of negotiations which extended since September.

1,500 Go On Strike At South Bend Plant; Other Walkouts Loom

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 30.—Fifteen hundred striking workers at the Oliver Farm Equipment Company here are demanding a 50 per cent increase in wages. The strike is led by local 19086 of the A. F. of L.

While this strike is on, 4,300 workers of the Bendix Airplane Works are likewise demanding increased wages. A strike situation is developing in the Bendix plant. Vincent Bendix is a prominent member of the Wall Street Committee of the Nation which backs Father Coughlin.

Strike sentiment is likewise developing among the milk drivers, street car men and truckmen.

Three thousands workers at the Wilson Garment Co. are also demanding higher wages.

DRIVERS SET TO RESTRIKE

Plans Mapped for Even More Effective Fight If Writ Is Signed

Teamster members of the Communist Party, New York district are asked to see the section organizer at the section headquarters, or at the District Office, Fifth Floor, 50 East Thirteenth Street, as soon as possible after reading this notice.

With New York teamsters set for a strike next week reports indicate that preparations are being made to bring the strike to an even higher degree of effectiveness than ast week if Justice Humphrey makes good his threat to sign the injunction on Friday which would outlaw cooperation between unions against scabbing.

Meanwhile, business interests, government officials and higher officials of the union are attempting to divert attention from the strike by urging that court action and legislative means will be adequate to protect the jobs and working conditions of the men.

Teamsters and Longshoremen have received thousands of circulars issued by the American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment and Social Insurance which calls upon them to continue the fight against the injunction and pledges to mobilize every force within its reach in their support.

The committee, at 30 Irving Place, called upon the workers to take the following steps:

Committees against the injunction should be formed at every garage, dock and local. Every American Federation of Labor local in the city should elect a supporting committee and get in touch with the teamsters and longshoremen's locals. Justice Humphrey of Kings County Supreme Court should be showered with telegrams of protest. Wires should be sent to Joseph Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association and head of the Central Trades and Labor Council, located at 265 West 14th Street, demanding that a conference of every labor organization in the city should be convened within three days for a joint fight against the injunction.

U.S.S.R. UNION LEADER LISTS WAGE RAISES

Pay Increase 91% Since 1931, Schvernik Points Out

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By Wireless).—"No capitalist country can show growth like ours in production, in union membership, wage levels, and living standards. The workers' deputies come to this Congress with victories to report which no other country can boast of."

This was the general line of the report of N. M. Schvernik, Secretary of Trade Unions in the Soviet Union to the All-Union Congress of Soviets late this afternoon. Applause rose from the whole Congress when he ascribed socialist construction to the leadership of the Communist Party and particularly to Joseph Stalin, its General Secretary.

Schvernik pointed out that "although wages were only a partial measure of the improvement in the condtions of the Soviet worker, still wages rose 91 per cent in the last four years, and this cannot be disregarded, especially as the wage level in the United States last year was only 73.4 per cent of the 1923 level."

"The country of the Soviets has no unemployment. The Soviet Union is a land of really free labor, whose one will and desire is the construction of Soviet industry," Schvernik said.

The trade union leader described in detail the social insurance of which the unions were placed in charge more than a year ago. The insurance budget was higher by two billion rubles in 1934 than in 1932, he pointed out. Last year 1,160,000 workers went to free rest homes and 590,000 to health resorts, Schvernik stated. Every Soviet worker receives two weeks to one month of vacation from work with full pay.

Other leading reports made today at the All-Union Soviet Congress will be found on page two.

Appeal Made By Sister of Patterson

Only $64.95 received Wednesday by the International Labor Defense for Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund.

$8,554.31 more is needed immediately for the United States Supreme Court appeals.

By Sebell Patterson Calhoun

(Sister of Haywood Patterson)

When those kids got framed on rape, well, no one came to our rescue but the I.L.D.

Days and nights passed over our weary heads, no one came to relieve our pain. One day mother came for me. This lady from the I.L.D. was there. She explained just what the I.L.D. do, and so on, and we say, yes, take the case in hand.

Now the I. L. D. is a true friend. They were the first to come to our rescue.

The I. L. D., carrying the appeals of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, and of Angelo Herndon, to the United States Supreme Court, is in urgent need of funds to finance these actions. Rush contributions for the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund directly to the national office of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

GUILD STRIKE GOES ON

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Newark Newspaper Guild, conducting a strike of the editorial workers of the Newark Ledger informed the board of trustees now in charge of the paper that although the proposal to negotiate for a settlement is agreeable, strike activities will not be suspended while scabs remain employed in the editorial rooms of the paper.

JAPANESE SEIZE CITY

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—Japanese and Manchukuan troops have captured the town of Halkha Miao, within the border of the Mongolian People's Republic, an official dispatch of the Rengo Agency declares today. This is part of the Japanese drive through Chahar and other parts of Mongolia definitely aimed to open the road to the Soviet Union for an attack on the Trans-Siberian Railway at Karymskaya.

Sacramento Witness Reveals State Link With Boss Agents

By Michael Quinn

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 30.—The close link-up between government secret agents and the spy network maintained by employers to report all signs of militantancy on the part of workers in the industries was dramatically revealed in the testimony of the prosecution's star witnesses, William Hanks, today during the trial in the Superior Court here of the 18 worker-defendants charged with criminal syndicalism.

Hanks, star actor in a fantastic "kidnaping plot" engineered by special prosecutor Neil McAllister and which subsequently collapsed, testified that he had been a stool-pigeon for Morrill, Chief of the State Criminal Investigation Department, since Nov. 1, 1933. He was hired by Morrill immediately after the great cotton strike in California. He testified that he has also been a stool-pigeon for the county attorney of Tulare.

He came to his stool-pigeon job here, he testified, from the U. S. Department of Justice, of which he was an agent.

As a stool-pigeon for the State Criminal Investigation Department, he joined the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, the Unemployed Council here and the International Labor Defense. He participated in their activities and made daily reports on the labor activities of these organizations.

Under the questioning of the defense, Hanks revised his story of the famous "kidnaping plot" of which the prosecution had accused the defendants, claiming the defense was attempting to hide an important prosecution witness. The "kidnaping" story was exposed even by the hostile local press, as a stunt by the prosecution.

War Veterans Win Building In Washington for Parley

By Harold Hickerson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Within 24 hours after the red-baiting and fascist gentleman, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Representative from New York, had actually presented evidence to Congress in the form of photostatic copies of receipts "proving" that the Veterans National Rank and File three point program was being endorsed and supported by Government employes, in some instances by heads of departments, the Government capitulated to the veterans in their demand for care and maintenance.

Though Marvin McIntyre, Secretary to the President, would not come out into the open and make this announcement and when called up by a member of the Resident Committee evaded making a direct statement, Mr. Gebhardt, Supervisor of the Transient Relief Bureau of the District of Columbia, turned over a building for the use of the veterans. This occurred after several conferences between Mr. Gebhardt and officials of the FERA, at which McIntyre was present.

The building was granted for a period of two weeks under complete rank and file control. All work relief provisions have been removed. A registration committee has established itself in the Central Bureau.

The regular sessions of the rank and file conference for action on the bonus will begin on Monday, February 4. On Thursday and Friday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, the Veterans will visit representatives and senators, demanding immediate cash payment of their back wages.

Two hundred and seventy-five veterans have arrived for the conference. By Monday at least 500 are expected to be on hand.

Every Factory Runs In Soviet Union

Hero of Paris Commune Dies In Red Moscow

Gustav Inard, an Aged Communard Had Fought on the Barricades

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 30, (By Wireless).—In the Moscow Kremlin Hospital yesterday there occurred the death of the veteran of the Paris Commune, Gustav Inard, aged 86, who actively participated in the barricade fighting in Paris in 1871.

After the fall of the Commune, Inard fled to England, from there he went to America. Meanwhile in Paris he had been condemned to death. In 1884, after a general amnesty had been declared, he returned to France.

Gustav Inard came to the Soviet Union in 1925. Despite his advanced age Inard displayed great activity almost to the last day of his life. He took a vivid interest in the socialist construction of the Soviet Union and frequently spoke at Moscow factories, sending articles and letters to the French papers on the life of the proletariat in the U. S. S. R. Recently, when the Soviet Union mourned the death of Sergei Kirov, Gustav Inard stood in the guard of honor at the coffin of the great revolutionist. The funeral of Inard takes place Jan. 31.

Workers' Bill Is Introduced In Connecticut

(Continued from Page 1)

defense of these workers centers on a five-point agreement: the two parties shall share equally the responsibility of conducting the defense; mass defense; the attorneys given freedom of decision on the case; neither party will attack the other upon the specific case, but this shall not limit comradely criticism on issues outside the defense.

The united front shall terminate upon the decision of the first court. In cases of appeal, a new united front relationship may be set up.

The attorneys chosen under the united front pact will be J. O. Cooke, I. L. D. attorney of Oklahoma City, and attorney Belden of Cushing, Okla.

Every Socialist and Communist worker and their organizations have been urged to wire protests and send resolutions demanding the freedom of the prisoners to Governor Marland, District Judge Edward J. Vaught at Federal CCircuit Court, and to United States District Attorney W. C. Lewis, all at Oklahoma City.

Funds for the defense of the prisoners should be sent to S. Hellerman, 1441 West Main Street, Oklahoma City.

SOVIET-MADE MACHINERY

Tractors and combines designed by the Russian workers and made in the Soviet Union by the Russian workers at giant plants link the farm population to the city workers in their united efforts at building a Socialist society.

Socialism Brings More Grain, Cattle, Better Life for the Farmers

Describing the great advances in collective farming in the Soviet Union, Comrade Molotov, in his report before the 7th Soviet Congress, declared:

"Ever since 1933 when the process of reorganizing agriculture was completed, we have secured a notable increase in the production of grain and industrial crops. As a result, already in 1933 the gross collection of grain amounted to 590,000,000 poods more than was obtained from the same territory in 1913, considered an exceptional harvest year.

"The general harvest of grain in the Soviet Union during 1934 remained on a level with 1933; however, the results of the actual grain collection, reduced by losses during harvesting, turned out to be from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 poods more than in 1933.

"This year we have before us the task of considerably increasing agricultural production in all branches, by an amount totalling two and a half billion roubles, or an increase by 16.4 per cent.

"The most important problem before agriculture at the present time is to raise the level of cattle breeding. At the Seventeenth Congress of the C. P. S. U., Stalin placed this task before all kolkhoz villages, namely, to secure a turn in the development of cattle breeding during 1934. Now, we can say that last year saw the beginning of this turn. I have at my disposal statistical information just received, on the reregistration of cattle carried out on Jan. 1, 1935.

"These figures are not yet complete, as they do not include the Soviet kolkhozes. They refer to the North Caucasus, Saratov, Stalingrad, the Western Siberian district, Moscow, Ivanovsk, Kursk, Voronezh Provinces, also Bashkiria, Tatsria, Crimea and the Ukraine. But already they make it possible for us to judge the turn in cattle breeding made during 1934. A comparison of parallel figures for Jan. 1, 1934 and Jan. 1, 1935 shows that during the last year, the number of horses worked on the kolkhozes increased by 8.5 per cent.

"Horned cattle of the kolkhozes last year increased by 30 per cent; the number of calves more than doubled. The sheep and goats on the kolkhozes went up 18 per cent, and for the kolkhoz peasant sector as a whole increased by 11 per cent.

"In regard to grain and industrial crops, as well, we are confronted with bigger tasks than last year. Our agriculture is now equipped with machines, tractors, combines, automobiles, etc., as never before, and we must achieve a still more pronounced rise in the tempo of agricultural production than in the period past.

"We built our own tractor plants, and last year alone produced 93,500 tractors. During the period under report, agriculture has already been supplied with several hundred thousand tractors and other machines. In 1935 we must supply tractor machine stations alone with 68,500 tractors, 10,000 automobiles, 14,600 combines, and many other essential machines and implements. It is necessary now to learn to use these machines to best advantage, and the village will be able to develop a full cultural life.

Advances of Industry In Soviets Surpasses All Previous Records

New Industrial Districts and Towns Seem to Spring Up Out of the Ground—Backward Regions Join Ranks of the Advanced

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By Wireless).—Six hours of energetic discussion following the first part of V. M. Molotov's report as Chairman of People's Commissars today acted as the enlivening foundation for the second part of his speech, devoted to the triumphs of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and the urgent tasks of the Soviet Government in the near future.

"During the four years since the Sixth Soviet Congress," Molotov declared, "the economy of the U.S.S.R. has made a big stride forward. In the period under review we successfully completed the First Five-Year Plan, fulfilling it in four years. This allowed us immediately to push forward to the grandiose Second Five-Year Plan for the period 1933-1937 and put still bigger tasks in the new Plan than in the first.

"In actual practice, of course," added Molotov, "there is no special demarcation between the first and the second Five-Year Plan. In reality the second is the organic continuation of the first. The fundamental tasks of both are—the rise of the national economy of the country and the rise of the material well-being and culture of the masses of people.

No Crisis

"The good fortune of our country is that we have no crises as other countries, that our national economy as a whole, especially our industry, not only did not experience any decline for a single year, but on the contrary, grew from year to year and moved forward with a steady enormous pace.

"We have no plants or factories, blast furnaces or Martin ovens that are not working, or going to wreck and ruin because it is not profitable to work them. We continue to increase the work of our functioning enterprises. But the existing plants and factories are insufficient for us. We are building hundreds and thousands of new enterprises and a year does not pass without starting to build new giants of Soviet industry, giants of electrification, of machine construction, in metallurgy, and chemical plants.

"New industrial districts and towns seem to spring out of the ground. The backward regions and districts are going into the ranks of the advanced.

"National culture on a socialist basis, which is beginning to flourish, represents an unprecedented sight outside the boundaries of the Soviet Union and world history generally. [Applause.]

"The rise in our economy finds its general reflection in the big growth of the national income. In the four years elapsed the national income grew from 35 billion rubles to 56 billion rubles last year, that is, it has increased 59 per cent. In the same period the state budget increased four and a half times.

Rise In Economy

"The general rise in the national economy may be seen in the basic industrial centers, as in the recently still absolutely backward and remote agricultural regions. The turn has come even in the most remote regions of our Union.

"Precisely in the period under review the Far Eastern District began to grow at an exceptionally rapid pace. This is very significant for our country, since the Far Eastern District is rich in natural resources and has a great future. The past period has shown that the Soviet Union can rapidly move forward in the development of even such remote and difficult regions from the point of view of transport.

"We have continued to develop the industrial enterprises, transport and agriculture in the Far East. But besides, in the last three or four years a great deal of new construction has been taking place there. We are successfully laying a second track along the entire railway line of the Far East which stretches 7,000 miles and have started building a big Baikal-Amur railway line."

Growth of Industry

Devoting himself now to the magnificent rise of agriculture, Molotov said: "Now we can already say that collectivization of agriculture in our country is completed in the main. Four-fifths of peasant households were in collectives by the beginning of 1935, nine-tenths of the sown area of the U.S.S.R. belonging to the collective and state farms. The individual peasant has moved into a secondary place by the course of events and plays an ever decreasing role in agriculture. The kolkhozes are growing stronger and can already tackle their really big tasks.

MEETING ON A FARM COLLECTIVE

Marusia Bagrash, an eighteen-year-old girl, who is addressing this meeting of the Soviet collective farm, Red Meadow, is chairman of the collective. Despite her youth, she has led the farm in carrying through its program.

Socialist Foundation Is Firmly Established By the Soviet Toilers

The rapid strides of Socialist upbuilding growing out of the Five-Year Plans, and its tremendous industrialization and collective farm program, was dealt with in detail by Comrade Molotov, reporting to nearly 2,000 Soviet representatives at the 7th Soviet Congress. The following is the section of Comrade Molotov's speech dealing with this phase of the situation in the Soviet Union:

"Comrade Stalin, at the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said:

"'We have already laid the foundation of a Socialist society in the U. S. S. R., and we now have left as our task only to complete it with the superstructure—which is undoubtedly a less difficult task than laying the foundation.'

Sustained Victory

"No one can refute this assertion. The foundation of a Socialist society in the U. S. S. R. has been built, and built firmly. [Applause.]

Already nothing is left of capitalist economy in the U. S. S. R. The remnants of small, privately owned farms in the villages no longer count.

"Socialism has sustained its victory in our country. This victory has been sustained on the basis of the N. E. P., which to opportunists leaning to the side of the bourgeoisie seemed only a policy of retreat, but which became in the hands of the Bolsheviks the lever to the victory of Socialism.

"But how far we have gone beyond that situation in which the N. E. P. was introduced, when numerous capitalist elements were still lodged in the pores of our system, especially in the villages! Even now we have not yet completely outlived the N. E. P., since even after liquidating the capitalist elements in our economy, we have millions of individual peasants possessing private farms left, and since in some cases even the kolkhoz workers appear in the market as private sellers of their produce. The N. E. P. still lingers in its last stage, continuing its work under Socialism. Furthermore, such tried weapons of our economic development as the instruments of trade and money taken by us from the arsenal of bourgeois society and adopted to the needs of Soviet power, will continue to be used for a long time, and will fulfill a most important service for socialism.

Lenin Set Task

"At the end of 1922, Lenin set as the main task of the proletarian revolution the transformation of 'N. E. P. Russia' into 'Socialist Russia.' In these words we have Lenin's chief behest for our Party, the leadership of all construction. We can now say: N. E. P. Russia has become Socialist Russia. [Tempestuous, continuous applause.] **Our country has been transformed.**

"This transformation found its reflection in the basic changes in the social structure of our country. In the main, we have fulfilled the great task set us by Lenin. In Russia, the entire proletarian population, including farm laborers and their families, amounted in 1913 to 26,300,000 people. In 1928, before the beginning of the first piatiletka, it amounted to 26,300,000 people, and at the beginning of 1934, it amounted to 47,100,000; that is, in comparison with 1913, the proletarian population has doubled.

"Still more serious changes took place with regard to the peasantry. The peasant population (excluding the kulaks), together with artisans, handcraftsmen, amounted during 1913 to 90,700,000 people. In 1928, the situation had already changed. It had already become impossible to speak of the peasantry without dividing it into kolkhozniks and individual peasants. Peasant kolkhozniks worked together with artisans and handcraftsmen in the cooperatives, and were not yet great in number. They comprised 4,400,000 people, while the individual peasants totalled 111,100,000 people. The situation was entirely different at the end of 1934, when the kolkhozniks already numbered 77,000,000, and individual peasants 37,900,000. The overwhelming majority of the peasants have already joined kolkhozes. Since then, the number of individual peasants was reduced still further and at present they comprise only about one-fifth of the toiling peasant population.

The Kulak Class

"Let us now see what happened with the bourgeois classes, including landlords, the large and small urban bourgeoisie, merchants, and the kulaks. In 1913 they represented a great force. Their total number reached 22,100,000, including 17,100,000 kulaks. The October Revolution during its first decade swept aside a considerable portion of this social stratum, and many began to penetrate other social groups. Thus, in 1928 only 6,800,000 remained, including 5,600,000 of the kulak class.

"As a result of these regroupings, the relations between the basic social groups of the population in our country have changed in the following way: the proletarian population increased from 16 per cent in 1913 to 28.1 per cent at the beginning of 1934. Among the toiling masses of the peasantry, a new group of peasant collective farm members has been formed, which at the beginning of 1934 already represented 45.9 per cent of the total population of the country, and at present represents over half our population. At the beginning of 1934, the individual peasantry represented only 22.5 per cent, and at present this group has been reduced still further. The bourgeois elements of the county, which in 1913 accounted for fully 15.9 per cent of the people, has since, as is well known, been liquidated. Some of these gentlemen have simply been thrown out, and live abroad. However, a certain part of the people formerly belonging to the bourgeois group has begun to understand the meaning of past events, and find their place in the ranks of the toilers, helping to build the new life.

'To Avert War, Agitate for Peace---This Is Soviet Policy,' Declares Molotov

Cites Gains Made Through Soviet Policy of Peace —Shows How U. S. S. R. Initiated Peace Measures for International Safety

The Daily Worker here publishes a special section of V. M. Molotov's brilliant and comprehensive introductory keynote speech at the All-Union Congress of Soviets in which the Chairman of Peoples Commissars particularly deals with the role of Soviet foreign policy and its influence toward world peace, the problems of the disarmament conference, the work of the Soviet Union in the League of Nations, and the difference in the foreign policies of the capitalist and Soviet worlds.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By Wireless).—"Our government has always attached great importance to the open discussion of the question of disarmament, or at least, of the maximum reduction of armaments. It was for this end that Soviet diplomacy worked at the international disarmament conference. We may say that numerous sessions of the international disarmament conference proved fruitless, but nobody can say that the Soviet Union did not do everything in its power to insist on general, or at least maximum disarmament. It is not our business to defend the Geneva disarmament conference, but we do not doubt that the efforts of Soviet diplomacy at this conference, which became widely known in many countries, will not disappear fruitlessly.

"The logical continuation of this policy is our proposal to convert the disarmament conference, from which some members wish to quickly rid themselves, into a permanent conference for peace, into an organ constantly striving to avert war. This proposal will be discussed again by other countries at the international conference, and we shall insist on it.

"During the recent period, the question of our attitude toward the League of Nations arose in a new manner. We know that the League of Nations was formed previously by states which did not then want to recognize the existence of the new workers' and peasants' state, but, on the contrary, participated in anti-Soviet military intervention. Strenuous efforts were formerly made to convert the League of Nations into a weapon directed against the Soviet Union. The League was intended to ensure agreement among the imperialists for this purpost. But this plot failed. ([Applause.]

Question of the League

"Since then much water has flowed under the bridge. Events in recent years have emphasized changes which took place in the situation in the League of Nations. The most militantly aggressive elements have begun to abandon the League. Under present conditions, membership in the League of Nations was a hindrance and an obstacle to their plans. At the present time, however, the majority of the members of the League of Nations, for various reasons, are not interested in the outbreak of a new war. We had to draw our concrete Bolshevik conclusions from this situation. Therefore We adopted a systematic attitude toward the proposal of 30 countries regarding the entrance of the U. S. S. R. Since League nations can now play a certain favorable role in the question of assuring peace, the Soviet Union was bound to recognize the advisability of collaborating with the League, in this matter, although we are not prone to overestimate the role of such organizations. There is no need to mention that the invitation of 30 countries to the U. S. S. R. to join the League of Nations certainly did not belittle the international authority of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it shows the reverse. We reckon this fact among our assets. [Applause.]

"The Soviet Government not only showed the initiative, but supported the measure of other governments directed toward preserving peace and international safety. In this connection, we should note our active support of the proposal of France on the so-called Eastern pact for mutual aid. This pact should include, besides the U. S. S. R., countries like France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Latvia. Countries signing this treaty must afford each other every support, including military support if one country signing the pact is attacked. Negotiations have been going on for several months between these countries in connection with the conclusion of this pact. I won't now deal with the excuses which Germany and Poland still give for refusing to sign. The significance of the Eastern pact for all supporters of peace in Europe is plain. Therefore, despite all hindrances, despite the objections of the aforesaid countries, the Soviet government considers that its attitude toward this matter cannot be changed.

Foreign Policy

"Our relations with other countries depends not only on us, but also on the foreign policy of these countries. You all know how many contradictions exist in the policy of bourgeois states. If our foreign policy is clear and stable, this can not be said of the countries where frequent changes in government take place under various influences, where one bourgeois party replaces another at the helm of government. Everyone knows, for example, the big chances and zigzags which took place during the period under report in the policy of certain countries, and which had an effect on our mutual foreign relations.

"In the complex international situation, competition and cooperation simultaneously are going on between two opposite social systems. We may say that such a situation is contradictory, but it corresponds with the actual state of affairs. At the same time that competition, or, if you wish, struggle, is going on between the U.S.S.R. and various capitalist countries, collaboration in new forms, both in the sphere of economic relations and in the matter of preserving peace, is continually developing between them.

"The U.S.S.R. is striving in every possible manner to develop commercial relations with other countries. In the period under report, the chief significance of the collaboration of the U.S.S.R. with other countries is in the preservation of peace. The relations of the Soviet Union with capitalist countries during this period, finally, were determined by two basic factors:

Struggle Intensified

"Firstly, the sharpening internal situation of capitalist countries, the increasing struggle between them in connection with the duration of the economic crisis, and secondly, the growth of the power of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"In connection with this, it is particularly important to note the following facts. During the period under report, the struggle between victor countries and defeated countries has intensified, and along with this, there took place, particularly in certain parts of Europe, an increase in the work behind scenes for the regrouping of forces in the event of war, and an increased search for allies in all parts of the world. Simultaneously, the development of the relations of the U.S.S.R. with capitalist countries disclosed a considerable increase in the role of the U.S.S.R. as an international factor, especially as a factor for peace and safety.

"Passing to the concrete facts of the period under report, we should speak firstly of the restoration of diplomatic relations by the U.S.S.R. with many states.

"Here we should mention countries like the U. S. A., China, Spain, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania. Of great significance is the restoration of normal relations with America. For 15 years the U. S. A. adopted the position of denying the Soviet Union recognition on principle. On this question the U. S. A. acted under the flag of irreconciliable deefnse of the principle of the capitalist world against the new Soviet world. Evidently, until recently, it was considered that whatever happened to the others, rich America would be able to maintain this position. But matters turned out, otherwise, than the former governments of America thought.

Another Victory

"President Roosevelt sent his well-known message on establishing normal relations with the U. S. S. R. Thus America abandoned its position of principles, which we must consider an extremely favorable circumstance, especially from the point of view of the interests of general peace. We had no need to change our position and make any sacrifices whatever when restoring these relations and this must also be recognized as an extremely favorable fact." (Applause).

In speaking of the restoration of normal relations with China, Molotov, in conclusion, mentioned the rumors about the sovietization of Sinkiang. "It is extremely obvious," said Molotov, "that special efforts were made to spread this slander upon the U. S. S. R. in Japan, whose policy towards China is known to all, and cannot be concealed by spreading fictions, I consider it necessary to stress the real Soviet policy regarding China. The Soviet Union considers incompatible with its policy the seizure of the territory of other countries, and without question is a supporter of the independence, inviolability, and sovereignty of China in all its regions, including, of course, Sinkiang.

"There is no need to mention," said Molotov further, "that the establishment of normal relations with Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria also corresponds completely with our interests for peace, especially in Europe. I can, nevertheless, say that some countries still remain which have not established normal relations with the U. S. S. R.

"There are actually such countries even in Europe, or, speaking more accurately, in some corners of Europe. It is naturally incorrect to neglect entirely to mention these countries, however small their specific gravity in international affairs. Among these countries, Holland, Portugal and Switzerland voted against the entrance of the U.S.S.R. into the League of Nations, pretending that they did this out of a desire to defend the capitalist order in principle against the Soviet danger.

Few Bare Spots

"In general, on the map of Europe we can note only a few bare spots that denote countries not having normal relations with the U. S. S. R. Take the map of the world, and then you will see that all countries having any influence in international relations, have established normal relations with the Soviet Union. Naturally, in this case we need not speak of colonies and semi-colonies, because they are not allowed to decide such questions independently, but their decisions in these matters are made in a different way, which you know.

"Unfortunately we cannot ignore the factor involved in the refusal of Poland and Germany to participate in this matter.

"Relations have developed quite normally with countries like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Persia, Afghanistan, and Italy as well, which is plain proof of the possibility of developing cooperation between countries with absolutely opposite social orders. For example, the best development of friendly relations is seen in our relations with Turkey.

"Recent years not only saw a period of development in Soviet-Turkish economic and cultural connections, but also a clear political demonstration of Soviet-Turkish friendship. (Applause).

Relations With France

"In our relations with France, we should note considerable improvement during the recent period. The entire international situation, and especially changes now taking place in Europe, have made the problem of ensuring peace and safety extremely urgent.

"As for Poland, we have shown with sufficient clarity the endeavor to develop further Soviet-Polish relations. We cannot, however, speak of our satisfaction with the results already obtained in this respect.

"But we can firmly say about ourselves that we intend to continue the line of developing good neighborly Soviet-Polish relations. We cannot close our eyes to the changes which took place in Soviet-German relations when National Socialism came to power. For ourselves we can say that we had not, and do not have any other desire than to have good relations with Germany in the future. However, serious difficulties have arisen during the recent period. Of course, the difficulty in developing Soviet-German relations is not the super-nationalist race theory about the German people being 'master' of the entire world. Without having a very high opinion about these 'theories' [laughter in the hall] we do not conceal our profound respect for the German people as one of the great peoples of modern times. [Applause.]

"Such are the chief results of our foreign policy during the period under report."

INDUSTRY ADVANCES IN THE U.S.S.R.

Magnitogorsk Steel Mill, one of the giants of Soviet Industry.

SOCIALISTS' STAND IN FAVOR OF 2827 HAILED BY AMTER

Unemployment Council Leader Lands Fighting Spirit of 29 Who Signed Resolution in Support of Workers Bill

By I. Amter

There were seventy-three Socialists at the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, of whom five attended as delegates of the Socialist Party. One of these delegates is a state secretary of the Socialist Party, Maine; three are members of state committees of the S. P., Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Colorado. All of them are prominent and active in Socialist Party affairs in their states and communities. One of them, Broadus Mitchell, is a professor at John Hopkins University, and was the candidate of the S. P. for governor of Maryland in the last elections.

In his speech at the Congress, Mitchell said:

"While I do what lies in my power to convince those of my party of the necessity of joining hands with every group which espouses these principles and these objects, **I shall not cease to speak to the widest audience that will listen to me, asking for a united front.**"

This statement was greeted by the Congress with warm applause. In view of the rabid position of the "old guard" Socialists on the united front—no united front with the Communists and militant workers, but with the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L.—the position of Mitchell deserves commendation.

All Active in Mass Work

But more significant than this speech was the declaration of twenty-nine Socialist delegates from eleven states. All of these delegates are active in mass work in their cities. All of them feel the urge and demand of the rank and file of the Socialist Party for the united front with the Communists first of all. All of them know the need of the united front as expressed by the workers in all struggles. All of them know that the fight for the Workers' Bill is not a fight of ideas alone, but **a life and death problem for the whole working class.** They reflect this struggle and expressed it in the following declaration at the National Congress:

"Resolution passed by the Socialist Pary members, delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance from Socialist locals, state executive committees, districts, or from unemployed or other organizations, and members of the Socialist Party who are visitors to the Congress:

"We, delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, representing entire Socialist locals, districts or committees, or unemployed or organizations, or as visitors to the congress, want to go on record as endorsing the program of the congress.

"We pledge our support to carry out the principles and actions proposed by the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, to work in our respective locals and organizations for the adoption of the bill, and for the success of the work started by this congress.

Basis for United Front

"We believe that this congress contains the basis for a broad united front of all workers and farmers. [Emphasis ours.]

Signed: Broadus Mitchell, Baltimore, Md.; Leslie A. Richards, State Executive Committee, Mass.; F. H. Maxfield, State Secretary, Maine; E. P. Ormsbee, State Committee, R. I.; George Barber, Somerville, Mass.; Milton Pogorelskin, Washington, D. C.; Fred Haug, Irvington, N. J.; Joseph Massida, Lynn, Mass.; F. S. Kidneigh, Denver, Colo.; Howard Carwile, Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Morrissey, Camden, N. J.; Spencer Kimball Binyton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sam Spero, Jacksonville, Fla.; William Winters; Wilie Sue Glagden, Boston, Mass.; John J. Neads, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Waldo McNutt, Secretary National Youth Congress; Doyle Glosner, New Castle, Pa.; Albert W. Smoyer; Lawrence Fritch, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; John Tocester; J. J. Vanecek, Cleveland, O.; Chas. M. Sandwick, Bethlehem, Pa.; Chas. P. Hardy, Camden, N. J.; Conrad V. Rheiner, member at large, Maine; Mrs. Mary B. Nelson, Reading, Pa.; Jack Ligg, Fayette City, Pa.; Lester Ruffner, Luray, Va.; E. J. Manuel, Rileysville, Va.

This declaration is most significant. The Congress was based upon the idea of the united front of all organizations in the struggle for a common aim—the enactment of a genuine unemployment and social insurance bill. When the National Unemployment Council issued the call for the formation of the National Sponsoring Committee, it invited also the Socialist Party, and especially Norman Thomas, in addition to Socialist controlled organizations to join in organizing the Congress. All of them refused to cooperate. None of the national leaders and only few of the state leaders, during the course of the preparations of the Congress, agreed to participate in the Congress.

Nevertheless, there was a goodly number of Socialists at the Congress, some of them officially delegated by their Socialist organizations. The statement which they issued rings with the conviction that the united front can be formed and "this Congress contains the basis for a broad United Front of all workers and farmers."

Wage Terror Against Workers

We do not expect the "old guard" leaders of the Socialist Party to consider this anything but heresy that has no place in the Socialist Party. The "old guard's" campaign of terror against the rank and file that is fighting and carrying out the united front with the Communists is becoming history.

But we ask Mr. Norman Thomas, who talks about the united front; who knows that in some parts of the country there is open rebellion against the policy of the national leadership of the Socialist Party, which rejects the united front on a national scale; and who knows that the united front is being formed despite the position of the state committees under "old guard" control—we ask Thomas: Why have you not the courage to fight for these rank and filers? Why have you not the courage to fight for your openly expressed position? The "old guard," O'Neal, Waldman, Lee, Cahan, do the fighting. Their position is clear. **Waldman praises Roosevelt's "social security" program, and calls upon Socialists and progressives to support it.** Is this the position of the **national leadership** of the Socialist Party? **Does it also endorse the Roosevelt "social security" program? If not, then why does it not fight against it? Why does it not crack down on the "old guard," who represent the most reactionary sentiment in the country?**

Fight United Front

The answer to this **surrender** policy of Thomas, Hapgood, etc., is being given by the local and state organizations — organizations that not only **accept** the united front, as Thomas and Hapgood pretend to do, but FIGHT for it.

The Congress "contains the basis for a broad united front of all workers and farmers." Twenty-nine Socialists from eleven states signed the resolution — Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Florida, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. These workers not only saw in the Congress the basis for a united front of workers and farmers, but pledged to "work in our respective locals and organizations for the adoption of the bill (Workers Bill H. R. 2827), and for the success of the work started by this Congress."

The work of the Congress was in support of the Workers Bill. The struggle for the Bill will be a struggle also against the Lees, Waldmans and O'Neals, as well as against all who capitulate to their policies. The struggle will raise many issues —issues that were touched upon by many delegates at the Congress. This was brought out in sharp form by Comrade Earl Browder, who pointed out the possibility of a Labor party in this country and the willingness of the Communist Party to cooperate in the formation of such a party based upon the immediate burning needs of the masses and having its organizational base in the trade unions, the unemployed and farm organizations, etc. A **fighting** labor party—not the "labor party" proposed by Waldman and O'Neal, a party made up of themselves and the reactionary burocrats of the A. F. of L., a party to support the program of Roosevelt, as Waldman has done.

Will the National Congress go in this direction? Although this does not concern here, we know that the struggle for the Workers' Bill, the struggle against the use of Section 7A, against labor the struggle of the farmers, the struggle for Negro rights, will link us together more closely.

Afraid of Old Guard?

How then explain that Paul Rasmussen, Socialist, member of the state executive of the Ilinois Workers Alliance, refused to sign the Socialist resolution, because, although he agreed with it in general, he disagreed with the last sentence. But the last sentence is only a generalization of the call for the Congress. It is only an emphatic repetition of the foregoing parts of the resolution. Why did Ramuseen refuse to sign? Is it because the "old guard" controls Ilinois—and the young fellows, following the manner of Thomas, do not dare to defy their "old guard" leaders? In the other states they do defy them because they are fighting for a principle—a working-class principle.

We hail the fighting spirit of the twenty-nine Socialists. The Communists in the localities where they live, must cooperate wholeheartedly with them in mobilizing the rest of the Socialists, in penetrating the unions, unemployed and other organizations, in broadening the united front in a victorous struggle for the Workers' Bill and for working-class unity.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Answer the vicious lies of Hearst and his press. Answer the lies of all enemies of the Soviet Union. Come to the Mass Meeting on Friday, Feb. 8 at 8 p.m. at Broad St. Mansion, S.W. cor. Broad and Girard Aves. Prominent speakers. Adm. 20c. Auspices, Friends of the Soviet Union.

February 2nd and 3rd, Scottsboro Tag Days. All organizations are asked to send volunteers to the I. L. D. Stations in their territory to help raise funds. Auspices I.L.D., 49 N. 8th Street, Room 207.

Dance Friday night, February 1, Garrick Hall, 507 S. 8th St., for Workers School. Special Night Club Dance Orchestra, entertainment, refreshments. Adm. 25c.

Register now for all classes at Philadelphia Workers School, 908 Chestnut St. Office open from 1 to 8 p.m. Term opens Monday, Feb. 4.

Attend the Liebknecht - Luxemburg Memorial and Scottsboro Protest Meeting, Friday, Feb. 1., 8 p.m. at Liberty Hall, 2109 Columbia Avenue. Clarence Hathaway will be main speaker. A gala program has been arranged. Auspices, Young Communist League.

Superior, Wis.

Daily Worker Comm. is holding an affair Feb. 3 at Vasa Hall, 11th and John Ave. Good program, refreshments, dancing.

Chicago, Ill.

ORGANIZATIONS ATTENTION—The Friends of the New Masses is giving a bill for the benefit of the New Masses on Friday, March 1 in the Grand Ballroom of the Steuben Club. Kindly keep this date open.

Fascist Groups Seek To Ensnare Veterans, 'Daily' Interview With Curran Reveals

(Continued from Page 1)

in other words, not unemployed veterans, not rank and file leaders.

And so the leadership of the V. V. L. is . . . "of some substance." Emmet J. Larkin, New York state commander, owns a large upstate mail order house and several stores. The national officers include Louis T. Grant. A gentleman by the name of Louis T. Grant, presumably the same, was appointed director of the Federal Veterans' Bureau in 1925. Others are J. St. Claire Favrot of Louisiana, lawyer-cog in the Democratic machine; and several bearing military titles.

The very physical pattern and program of this organization prepare it for the Fascist mold. Undoubtedly a great number of the membership, sincerely opposed to the anti-labor program of the bankers, do not realize that its leadership, while supposedly opposed to the bankers, in reality is working for them.

Pre-Hitler Program

The very fact that business and influential military-minded men are inducing working class veterans to organize in such a group, devoted ostensibly to "the oppressed," and flinging out phrases about reform, but not even promising specific answers to their immediate or ultimate needs, is evidence of the advance of the Fascist offensive. It is typical of the pre-Hitler and pre-Mussolini days. So is the present effort to bring in farmer and worker membership—on a program even more typically Fascist.

The platform, reproduced with this article, calls for the immediate redemption of United States bonds following the issuance of currency notes backed by "scientifically and correctly valued" gold. It calls for a Central Bank and the elimination of the Federal Reserve System, along with "fads, theories, Dictatorships, Brain Trusts," etc. While all this may seem to be contradiction and confusion, it is clear on one point: it would mean inflation and plenty of it. It would amount to printing press inflation. The platform calls for "heavy taxation—for public safety and welfare—on all concentrated wealth to reduce swollen fortunes," something which sounds like "radical" taxation of the rich, but which might be merely a restriction of such taxation to the needs of whatever "public safety and welfare" needs the big bankers who control Congress decide.

While the whole program is full of muddled language which might be interpreted as a reflection of the confusion of its writer, this much is strikingly clear; it evades unemployment insurance, the right to strike and every other hard-won and oft-defended right of the working class.

But—Who Pays?

Knowing that the Veterans' Voters' League membership is non-dues paying, I asked Dr. Curran who finances the national organization expenses.

"Each Congressional district attends to its own wants," he said.

"But you have a national organization. Who pays for sending out your literature and correspondence?"

"Well," he hedged again, "we deliberately belittled the national idea to make our organization local."

"Just what do you want to get through your third party?'" I inquired.

"Currency reform! A Central bank! Eliminate the private banker out of control of the American people's living standards!" he said.

Long in Politics

Dr. Curran's emphasis shook his fleshy figure. He is a former president of the King's County Lawyers' Association, Brooklyn. He has been honorary member of several District Democratic Clubs, and acted like a Tammany ward heeler.

"Why eliminate just the bankers?" I asked. "Don't the industrialists actively hold down the workers' living standards?"

"The banker is the one that's responsible for all the trouble in America. He controls credit and won't give us any."

"How much new money and credit do you want?"

"Well, savings deposits call for $42,000,000,000," he replied casually. "We could issue new money on half that amount and have an adequate currency, and people could start getting one leg out of the grave."

Would Cut Wages

The issuance of such an amount of paper money would mean rocketing prices, leaving the worker in the hole with a wage which, historically, never keeps up with ascending prices. It would mean much greater misery to the working and salaried people.

"What will your organization do to defend the rights of the people from the immediate threats?" I asked. "What will you do to defend the right to strike?"

"Why," he hedged, "I understod everybody had the right to strike—to walk out if he wants to."

"But the right to quit isn't the right to strike. Don't you know that the theoretical 'right' is no right at all when strikers are attacked by armed strikebreakers, armed vigilantes working with the police and troops?"

"Oh," he hedged again, eyeing me suspiciously, "that's just a matter of procedure."

"What will you do to protect the right to really strike?" I repeated.

"Now, listen!" he exclaimed, "I'm no more in favor of proletarian control than I am of millionaire control."

Noticing this crude application of the Roosevelt "middle-of-the-road" demagogy which has covered up ruthless attacks upon labor, I asked Curran what he thought of the Roosevelt administration.

"Against Roosevelt," he said. But not because of the effect of his program upon the working class, but because he hasn't provided **enough** inflation! Curran complained, "Roosevelt hasn't played fair. He left the bankers in control of our currency. . . . If he doesn't take them out, he'll wind up the same as Hoover."

Opposes Insurance

"Where do you stand on unemployment insurance?"

"I don't know anything about it. I don't know whether it's ever been tried—that is, I understand it's a success in Belgium, and, if so, it could be easily copied."

I asked him whether, since he thought there were no Communists in America, he thought there were no Fascists either.

"Oh, there are some frightened financiers—" He caught himself and began to thump the arm of his chair. "But they just think they're Fascists. I don't think they are."

Typical Fascist Tool

Here spoke the typical tool of Fascism, the would-be mass leader, boasting influential connections, ranting against "bankers' while promoting a banker-class program, and denying the need to defend the rights for which millions of workers have picketed and faced bullets in the past year! Denying also the Fascist aspect of the financiers' militant drive toward reaction.

When I mentioned the specific Fascist-army plan put up to General Smedley D. Butler, he looked knowing. Indeed he said he heard from the General about the thing. I later checked this with General Butler — at least, that Butler had told Curran that the Wall Street bond salesman, Gerald C. MacGuire and Morgan-broker Grayson M. P. Murphy wanted Butler to make a monetary speech for them at an American Legion convention. Still Curran said he saw no Fascist threat. Then I pointed out to him the similarity between his and Mr. Vanderlip's Central Bank proposal, and suggested it seemed queer.

"Well," he said, turning around in his swivel chair, "there's two kinds of bankers—and I'm not opposed to the liberal kind, like Mr. Vanderlip."

Contact With Vanderlip

"Do you know Mr. Vanderlip?"

"I've communicated with him. Yes."

"About your Farmer-Labor-Veterans party. When did you communicate with him?"

"Oh, a few times." He looked wary. "Don't you know," I finally asked, "that inflation such as you are proposing on behalf of the masses can only hurt these masses?"

He got up, silent.

"Are you not going to answer this?" I persisted.

"Listen, if I've got a house, I can't sell it for a dime today. I've got to get something for it!" he exclaimed with some irritation.

"But you must know that the millions of the working class have no houses. Even those who have jobs would get less to eat and wear with your inflation program in operation."

He stepped over to his costumer, put on his coat and said, calmly patting his belly, "Well, there's about a hundred million paupers in this country today, and there'll be a lot more if they don't give us more money."

"The question I asked you is whether you don't know that this inflation program would mean more mass suffering."

"Yes," he said. Then, "No, no, it wouldn't make prices go up a damn bit."

"You Gotta Read Everything"

As I walked by his office table, I saw a copy of **The New Masses.** I asked Dr. Curran why he he read it. He replied that he "occasionally gets a good idea from a financial article in it."

"But you certainly don't get any financial ideas that would suggest that the people of this country would be helped by inflation!"

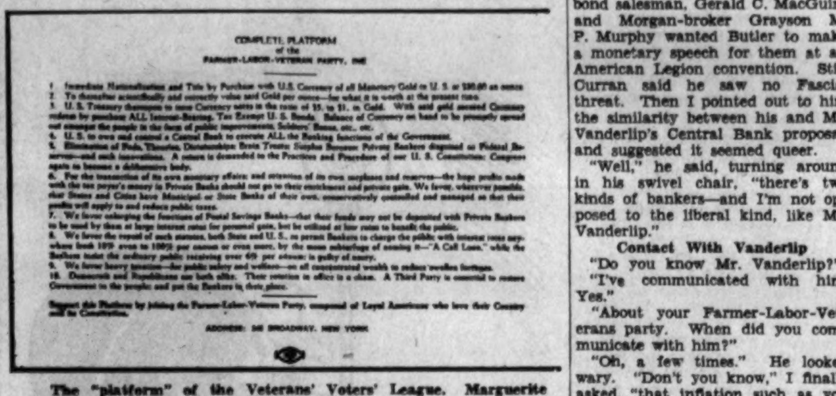
He put on his hat and spoke with some finality.

"Listen, Lady, in times like these, you've gotta read everything, and that's what I do. In times like these you've got to keep your eyes open—that's what I do."

• • •

TOMORROW: In her article tomorrow Marguerite Young will show the financial background of fascist development in the United States.

SEEKS TO ENSNARE THE VETERANS



COMPLETE PLATFORM of the FARMER-LABOR-VETERAN PARTY, INC.

4. U. S. to own and control a Central Bank to execute ALL the Banking functions of the Government.

The "platform" of the Veterans' Voters' League. Marguerite Young describes the fascist purposes of this outfit in an interview with its "national commander," Edward T. Curran.

'FRIEND' OF VETS

EDWARD T. CURRAN
National Commander of "Veterans' Voters' League."

Writ Restrains Strike Pickets At Hosiery Mill

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 30.—The Richmond Hosiery Mill, Daisy branch, was granted an injunction limiting the number of pickets to only fifteen within 150 feet of the plant. Each picket must show a credential from the union, the writ provides. Since removal of the National Guard at the Rossville, Georgia, mill of the company, special deputies and police have been increased.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, conducting the strike at the four mills of the company, has issued a statement yesterday charging that attorneys of the Richmond Hosiery Company are attempting to file suit against the union, charging that its strike is a "conspiracy to deprive the company of its competitive advantages." The suit, it is expected, will rank with the famous Danbury Hatter's case, when the union was forced to pay damages.

1,400 Return in South

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 30.—Fourteen hundred textile workers, who went out on strike when the Merrimack Mills made a move to hire non-union workers, returned to work Monday after a settlement reported as satisfactory to the workers. All return without discrimination.

U.T.W. Organizer Imprisoned

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 30.—Continuing to mete out sentences to workers active in the General Strike last September, Judge Benjamin Atlee sentenced Herman Stein, United Textile Workers' organizer of Lancaster, to six months in prison and a fine of $500 and costs. Stein was one of the fourteen arrested during the fight at the Marietta Mills with deputized thugs last September, when strikers attempted to stop the shipment of scab goods.

Six other workers were fined $25 and costs. The prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney William B. Arnold, has made a big point in court of the fact that two of the workers who were fined, Killian Steffan and Paul Napolitano, are not American citizens.

Howard Stauffer, Jr., of Annville, Pa., who participated in the picketing at the Stehli Mill, was fined $10 and costs.

During lunch-time speak to your shopmates about organizing for better conditions; pass around your copy of the Daily Worker. Ask them to buy it regularly.

PENNSYLVANIA JOBLESS ACT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 30.—A State delegation of one hundred workers will go to Harrisburg on Thursday, Feb. 14 to demand that the State legislature endorse the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, and that the State petition the Federal government for sufficient relief pending the enactment of the Workers' Bill.

HATHAWAY TO SPEAK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 30.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker Friday evening at a joint Liebknecht Memorial Meeting and Scottsboro Rally at Liberty Hall, 2109 Columbia Avenue, here.

Always have a few Daily Worker sub blanks in your pockets.

St. Paul Jobless To Rally For Relief on February 7

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—A call was issued here yesterday by the Unemployment Council, urging workers to rally to a mass demonstration on Feb. 7, in support of the demands that a delegation of 300 forced the City Council to endorse on Jan. 21.

The City Council endorsed the demands of the workers when Mrs. Mabel Koropov, organizer of the Unemployment Council, presented figures showing that workers on relief received 30 per cent less than those on work relief, which amounted to a 10 per cent cut for those on relief, and demanded that: the City Council endorse the elimination of the 10 per cent cut; the restoration of the thirty-hour week on work relief projects or compensation for those who had been cut to a fifteen-hour week, and the discrimination against Negroes and single men be stopped.

Squads of police were mobilized to meet the delegation when they came to the City Hall and when they called on Relief Administrator Zimmerman, but the workers were so orderly that no opportunity was given the police, who were armed with clubs, tear gas and machine guns, to attack.

Mr. Zimmerman was forced to promise to send the demands to Washington and to give them his endorsement. He stated that the demands were "reasonable and sensible" and blamed the lack of county appropriations for the cut. The county appropriations have fallen from $243,191.16 in December, $225,000 in January and to $150,000 for February, according to Zimmerman.

Going Fast!

Don't miss a chance to secure a copy of the De Luxe autographed edition of

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FREE TRIP TO U.S.S.R. OFFERED TO WINNER OF 'SUB' CONTEST

Worker Who Collects Greatest Number of Daily Worker Subscriptions Will Win Opportunity to Witness Building of New World

The idle rich tour the world to see the ruins of the past, but some fortunate worker, somewhere in the United States, will have an opportunity for a free ocean trip to the Soviet Union to witness at first hand the building of the future.

Moscow, capital of the new world still abounds in relics of the oppressive past but the eyes of every visitor are turned first to the uncompleted monuments to the future.

Whoever goes to Moscow may see the Tsarist crown jewels, the bell tower of Ivan the Terrible, Uspensky cathedral, the Granovite Palace —all the grim reminders of centuries of enslavement.

But they can also see, and what worker doesn't want to, the Park of Culture and Rest, the Red Square, the Kremlin, the Museum of the Revolution, the workers' clubs, the new modern workers' homes replacing the ancient grim tenements and tumble-down hovels.

The worker who wins this unusual opportunity will be able to stand in the Red Square in Moscow on May Day, 1935, and watch the countless thousands of workers, soldiers and peasants stream past the reviewing stands.

The Daily Worker is offering a free trip to the Soviet Union as part of the contest in the present subscription drive.

Every worker is eligible. To be a contestant, you need have but a minimum of twenty-five yearly subscriptions or their equivalent in other forms of subscriptions. If you meet this requirement and secure the most subscriptions you will win the trip.

All you have to do is to visit your friends and shop-mates, canvass your neighborhood and organizations or use any other method you wish to seek subscriptions.

The Daily Worker is offering, in fact, ten prizes to those who join the competition. Second prize is a month in any workers' camp, or $50 in cash. Third prize is two weeks in any workers' camp or $25 in cash. Seven other prizes are of one week in any workers' camp, or $12 in cash.

Wait no longer! Join the contest now, and win a free trip to the Soviet Union!

Anti-Fascist Mass Meeting Set in Toledo

By Kenneth Eggert

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Reverend J. H. Bollens, German Lutheran minister from Detroit, Mich., has been obtained as the main speaker for the giant mass meeting against Nazi-fascism which is to take place at the Civic Auditorium here on Feb. 3. Bollens is a member of the American League Against War and Fascism in Detroit and has travelled in Germany since Hitler took power.

Other speakers will include Walter C. Gunthrup, editor of the Toledo Union Leader, Robert F. Hardinge of the Bricklayers' Union 3, who is a delegate to the Central Labor Union, Samuel Schuller of the Youth Section, William Cizek of the Cloakmakers' Union, John C Taylor, Socialist, Francis W. Murphy, secretary of the Toledo Central Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, Tim McCormack of the South Side Workers Club and others. Three of the speakers are delegates to the Central Labor Union.

The meeting of the City Central Committee on Sunday brought a splendid response, this body deciding to issue 50,000 leaflets through the trade unions, workers' clubs and anti-fascist groups.

The Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism will hold a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, at which Reverend Walton E. Cole, local Unitarian minister, will be the featured speaker.

BANQUET FOR NEWTON

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will be one of the speakers at the banquet Saturday night, Feb. 9, in honor of Herbert Newton, Chicago Negro Communist leader and candidate for City Clerk in the approaching elections here. The banquet will be held at 308 West Madison Street. Other speakers include Karl Lockner, Communist candidate for mayor, and Sam Hammersmark, candidate for City Treasurer.

U. S. WORKERS BACK BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—F.E.R.A. Lodge 139 of the American Federation of Government Employees, which includes in its membership government employees who work under the members of the Roosevelt Committee on Economic Security, endorsed the principles of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827 with only one dissenting vote.

PRIZES for Workers!

An important announcement will be made in the Daily Worker in the next few days. Additional prizes have been added to the Special Daily Worker Subscription Contest. This means that every worker can win a prize. Enter the Contest TODAY!

Win a *FREE* Trip to the Soviet Union

Ten prizes will be awarded to the winners of this contest. In addition to the FREE TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION, which will be awarded to the worker securing the most subscriptions over twenty-five, nine other prizes are being offered.

1st PRIZE—A Free Trip to the Soviet Union

2nd PRIZE—A Month in Any Workers' Camp, or $50 cash

3rd PRIZE—Two Weeks in Any Workers' Camp, or $25 cash

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th PRIZES: One Week in Any Workers' Camp, or $12 cash.

(In the event of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded.)

The contest closes April 5, 1935 (midnight). Write today for full particulars, or visit the Daily Worker office in your District. In addition to the ten prizes, every contestant will receive a handsome Daily Worker Shock Brigader button upon receipt of his or her first subscription.

DAILY WORKER
50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

UNEMPLOYMENT HAS BROUGHT IN ITS WAKE PERSONAL PROBLEMS as desperate, perhaps, as the hunger for food. Read this letter. It has in it the passionate bitterness of a girl who sees her problem, and can see no way out. What would you do in her place?

* * *

QUITE RECENTLY I read an editorial in the Daily Mirror, entitled something like "Boys and Girls—Get Married!" When I had finished there was murder in my heart.

* * * * *

"THE PLIGHT of the many boys and girls, who, because of economic conditions cannot get married, is very sad indeed, and it is one of the chief reasons why I have turned towards Communism. Let me cite my case.

* * *

"I WILL BE NINETEEN in two months. The boy is past twenty-four. We have been close friends for about two years, and would like very much to marry now. Judge for yourself whether we can or not.

"It is two years since I am out of school, and for the past year, I have been unemployed. My parents who do not wholly understand what I'm up against, think I'm lazy. That is a hard dose to swallow. My boy friend earns $22 a week.

* * *

"MANY PEOPLE SEEM TO THINK that such a salary during these "times" is not at all bad. I do not agree with them. The prospect of life for two (children are out of the question) on $22 a week is not very cheerful, contrary to the way Hollywood pictures it.

* * *

"WE ARE TWO PEOPLE WHO ARE YOUNG, strong and willing to work and learn. In fact, my friend does work, very, very hard—and yet it seems that we are doomed. We do not have much privacy. I am of an independent nature, and yet can not afford to be. My pride and self-respect are slowly being killed. Our relationship is becoming strained, because of unsatisfied desires and limited amusements. It is maddening.

* * *

"YES, IT IS INDEED A PITY, for I am not the only one. Many friends I know face the same problem, and I am sure there are millions more. The future is not very bright for any of us. It is most disheartening. Those who are responsible for this have committed one of the most terrible crimes in the world's history! . . ."

* * *

THERE ARE MILLIONS of such cases. Who, herself, has not seen at least one in her own family, in her own neighborhood, hopeless, waiting, hoping only that time itself will change these conditions, will make for this particular couple a situation that is better than that of the rest of the working class. I will state my opinion later. What do the readers of the column advise this girl to do?

Concentration units: A regular Daily Worker seller before your concentration point will teach workers the value of organization. Make this an integral part of your unit activity and increase the Daily Worker circulation.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2176 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 and three-quarter yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Strike Fund Needed in Nabisco Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—The N.B.C. strike till now has been successful, but now I think the spirit is weakening because of lack of funds and news.

The bosses are using an old trick of feigning unconcern, and some of the strikers are beginning to feel that the strike is pretty useless and futile.

I am personally acquainted with a great many strikers here in New York. I know the condition of their families. I am sure if there would be more daily news of the strike in the Daily Worker, if there could somehow be set up a strike fund it would help considerably.

A STRIKER'S DAUGHTER.

Federal Terror Hits Farmers

By a Farmer Correspondent

BISMARCK, N. D.—At least seven farmers have been arrested, and charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in Eastern Montana during the last few days. The capitalist press a few days ago announced that Thorvold Nielson, Westby, Mont., farmer, has been arrested in Minot, North Dakota, and would be tried in the Federal Court there. Others were being sought, with the result noted above.

The case is the result of a Sears-Roebuck sale that was carried through in September, 1933, in Divide County, North Dakota, where the mass resistance of the farmers to a forced sale resulted in the total sum of $2.44 for the seller.

This attack against the farmers is the beginning of a new wave of attempting to crush the resistance of the farmers to the mass impoverishment evident everywhere. Using this case, the government hopes to be able to break the organized resistance growing stronger day by day. The United Farmers League is rallying its forces for struggle against this attack, and will rally the other farmers' organizations for the support and defense of the farmers.

Dairymen's League Pays Low Prices

By a Farmer Correspondent

SULLIVAN COUNTY, Pa.—Most of the farmers and dairymen in Sullivan County do not make enough to keep themselves and their families on a decent standard of living.

They were not getting enough for their milk, cream and butter to pay for their expenses after milking, icing and delivering milk six to ten miles to the creamery of the Dairymen's League at Wheelensville, Pa. This was closed down on October 1 after a meeting held in Shunk, by one of the ex-presidents of the League, a real politician. He delivered a speech in which he said nothing that was constructive.

The reason for closing the milk depot was that it did not pay, although they refused to take in any more members who were willing to deliver their milk there. The Dairymen's League pays the lowest prices for milk.

One tenant farmer, who has a wife and four children, was arrested for not paying his taxes, and is serving his time in the county jail at one dollar a day to pay off his fine. His family joined him in jail as they did not have enough to eat at home. On hired farms, earning about fifteen dollars a month, the workers are assessed $100 and the tax is $8. The tenant farmer is taxed more, also the mechanic, depending upon his earnings.

Some farmers work at lumbering, others at coal mining. The miners get 75 cents a ton (in a new mine opened last fall) for mining, removing slag, loading on small cars, and they have to furnish their own powder and fuse, and do the blasting.

The mine was organized a month ago and one of the dairymen, an old miner, was the only one scabbing, going around in his newly-bought car (from his scabby earnings) trying to get scabs.

One worker whom he asked to scab, told him he would rather starve than scab. That is the spirit and understanding that we must get the farmers to learn.

The Ruling Clawss — By Redfield

"Thirty days for picketing! I'll teach you to appreciate a free country!"

Land Tax Increases In Mississippi

By a Farmer Correspondent

STATE LINE, Miss.—I don't see how we are going to keep going here if times keep going from bad to worse.

Every year, my taxes keep going higher and higher. This last year, 1934, taxes are payable Feb. 1, 1935. After that the interest is 1 per cent a month until August. Then the farm is advertised and sold, which will make it cost twice as much to redeem. For 1934 my valuation was raised three-fifths over that of 1933.

In 1933 I was forced to let the state get my 69 acres of pasture for non-payment of taxes. A few months later I got a chance to borrow the money to redeem it, which I thought would be enough. So I made an application. It sold for $26 taxes. The state is holding it for $86.26; clerk's fees $7.50, attorney's fee $10, notary fee 75 cents, leaving a total of $104.50. As I was unable to borrow that much at that time, I had to let it rest a while. So the state adds 1 per cent a month on the principal ($25) till I do raise the money to redeem it. What it will cost today, I do not know.

Our state legislature passed a bill last summer to allow all land sold to the state to be redeemed by the original owners at one dollar per acre, one-fourth down and one-fourth payments each year for three years. Five per cent on deferred interest, the clerk's fees, and other expenses, would of course have to be paid in cash. But our worthy governor vetoed the bill, so over one half the land of Mississippi now belongs to the state and the taxes on the balance has to be raised every year to meet the increased state expenses.

I don't know about other states, but we sure get some wise guys elected to office in Mississippi.

May Be Forced to Steal Says Share-cropper

By a Worker Correspondent

LAFAYETTE, Ala.—Just a few lines to let you know what sort of living we are having here. We are just living. My husband is down biggest part of the time. When he was working, they cut him off for only eight hours week. Now they have cut him clean off the job.

We have a large team of children, and there ain't no cotton to pick.

What is we going to do? We do not want to steal if we can get round it. But, dear comrades, your stomach will make you do things you do not want to do. You will be so hungry, and you be bare footed and naked.

'Communism Only Ray of Light'

By a Farmer Correspondent

CLINTON, Okla.—At last the starving workers and farmers of western Oklahoma are waking up to how bitterly they have been duped by greedy, power-hungry politicians. It is the same old story. Such gangs as the Western Labor Union and the Veterans of Industry of America are exposed as leeches sucking our blood and selling it to the capitalists for gain.

That we suffering poor have some intelligence can be seen in the fact

that our eyes are now open and we see that if we wish to survive we must think clearly and organize into Communism. It is our only hope. And for the first time the hungry and oppressed are turning toward the only thing that can really save them—Communism. Let those who have tricked and duped and betrayed us these past four starving years enjoy their Judas fruits while they may.

We cannot be blamed for taking the wrong trail. We did not have the chance to learn of Communism. But now we have, and are doing it. All these years did the W.L.U. and the V.I.A. improve our wretched conditions? Not a bit. But every leader in the gang did try for political control by our votes. What is done now that they have some control? The very first thing the V.I.A. did at Weatherford, when its advice was asked, was to deprive starving families against whom they had a grudge, of fire wood. Today in the blizzard suffering is intense, little children sit with freezing hands.

Here in Clinton we elected some of the leaders to the city commission. They still sit there comfortably. And we—well, we're forgotten in our miserable shacks where we can sit. It's the whole story over western Oklahoma. The gang runs off after Marland and his silk hat, struggling for personal power. The rest of us starve, watch our families grow thinner each day. The government's butchering program has stripped our country of meat, has plowed under our food. Prices at the stores are impossible to pay. Marland sits in the state house, and like Marie Antoinette, who cold-bloodedly suggested cake while the starving screamed for bread, worries about a sick dog while thousands of Oklahoma babies wail for milk. This is the New Deal!

But there is one streak of light on this horribly dark horizon — and that light is Communism. We have that, and we are going to use it. This must be the last winter of terror. Organization into Communistic units must begin now and flourish widely. Else we will perish under the insane policy of stripping the country of food, and duping our votes away from us. Comrades in western Oklahoma, unite!

Direct Relief Cut In Florida

By a Worker Correspondent

INGLIS, Fla.—Our President is figuring on putting another load of money for the crooks and grafters to hoard up, and those that really need must go without even a can of beef that a hog would grunt at and walk away from.

Over three months ago, five pounds of rice, a can of beef and a pound of rank butter were handed out. The rice was done away with a few weeks later. Then fifteen pounds of potatoes were handed out, also the beef and butter.

Six weeks ago, all of that was cut off direct relief. Only those that worked got the staple groceries, such as they were. They got the pay, also potatoes and the remains of what people in other places wouldn't take. We have here folks that are unable to work even if they did get a job.

The paymaster can ride around in a big car. He has to have a secretary to paddle after him to carry his pad and pencil. He sits around trying to look wise and make people think he is important. He gets his pay from the F.E.R.A., loads his sack with things that those who need it should get. Then he goes off whistling and still looking for more. Those that get it do not need it, and those that need it must go without.

Last week the paymaster came around and handed a cut from 58 to 90 cents for three days work.

Try to Deprive Vet Of Newsstand

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am a disabled war veteran that got permission and a license from the city to operate a news stand at East 98th Street and Rutland Road in 1932.

This is my only means of making a living, still there are people that are trying to deprive me of this means. The owner of a local candy store, Mrs. Nurom, has offered me $1,000 for the stand. I turned this down, as the stand is my only means of making a livelihood.

After that a real reign of terror has been directed against me. I was assaulted once, my stand has been held up. The man that beat me up was the son-in-law of this Mrs. Nurom. After it was proven in court that he committed the assault, he only got six months probation.

However, the police have lined up against me, too. I have been arrested 10 to 15 times for not having a license, and yet all that time I had a license. In court they wouldn't even give me a chance to defend myself. All in all I have been fined $22.

This is the treatment veterans get in this city. That's the way political pull is used to deprive a man of his only means of making a living.

Three-Dollar Relief For Entire Family

By a Worker Correspondent

MINOT, N. D. — I am enclosing seventy-five cents for my subscription to the Daily Worker, as I couldn't be without it, as it is the only paper that comes out with the truth.

This is all I can spare as I am on the relief and that is damn poor. There are seven of us in the family and we get three dollars a week and flour and coal. We have no organization at all here except the A. F. of L.

They are trying to get some members but they have a ahrd time as every one is penniless.

There are about 1,000 on relief here out of a population of 15,000 and more are going on relief all the time.

Brandler's Delicatessen Struck by F. W. I. U.

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The Bandler's delicatessen and restaurant has been called out on strike by the Food Workers Industrial Union, Local 123.

Bandler's is known as the worst open shop in Jamaica, N. Y. Last week, four dishwashers, one bus boy and one counterman were fired for union activity. Bandler is the worst enemy of labor in the Jamaica restaurant industry. The employes receive less pay than in any organized or unorganized shop in N. Y. Waitresses, for example receive $2 a week pay. Besides Bandler's forces them to pay from their tips 25c a day for his head-waitress who, incidently happens to be a very close girl friend of his. In short nineteen waitreses are forced by Bandler to maintain a stool pigeon from their miserable wages.

Bandler's is the main force whom the bosses are backing to block further organization. That is why the strike was called in Bandler's. This is why this strike means so much to us in our fight for better conditions. The strikers are receiving support from the A. F. of L. Local 325.

Cropper Owes $12 After Year's Toil

By a Worker Sharecropper Correspondent

CHAMBERS COUNTY, Ala. — Listen, Chambers County is a good county for the speculators to live in and bad for the poor laboring people to live. You can get plenty of work to do for nothing. The poor people in this county sure lives hard, both white and Negro.

The landlord will take the sharecropper and work him all year around, and cheat him out of what he makes, and tell him that he has eaten it all up, when the landlord will not furnish them any thing but fatback meat and a little bread, and the most of it is corn bread.

A landlord worked a Negro tenant on his farm here for about $17 besides what he paid for the Guano. Part of the time he would not furnish him anything at all. When he gathered his crop he sold it and told the Negro that he got $39 and gave him only $12. He came back the next morning, told him that he had made a mistake and said, "You owe me twelve dollars."

REMNANTS OF SLAVERY

Two Southern sharecroppers at work, picking cotton. These Negroes toil all year around on the land of a big landowner for a share of the crop which the landowner sells. During the course of the year, the landlord advances them food on credit. These credit accounts are kept by the landowner, and cheating sharecroppers is part of the code of honor of southern gentry. Very often the sharecroppers find themselves in debt to the landlord at the end of the year, as is pointed out in the adjoining story.

Taylor Grazing Act Aims to Force Small Cattle Ranchers Off the Land

By a Farmer Correspondent

STROOL, S. D.—The system of capitalism is now preparing to deal a blow to the small stock man and farmer who has, since the large cattle ranges were broken up, enjoyed the freedom of the plains, and by enduring hardships and chiseling grass from the land which was abandoned years before, been able to exist as well or better than his brothers farther east.

The submarginal land purchasing program of the triple A and the Taylor Grazing Act seeks to establish large grazing units which will be owned by the government and grazed by the stock men, during certain periods of the year, who are continguous to the units. The fees, which would approximate two and a half cents per head for sheep and ten or twelve cents for cattle, will be divided as follows: half to the counties in lieu of tax money which might have been collected on the grazing land and one-fourth to administer the Taylor Act and provide fences and watering places, and one fourth to the government.

The small stock man will find that he is not wanted any more on the range and will be swept to one side to make room for the owners of large herds of cattle and sheep. In a meeting at Rapid City, S. D., where government agents met with stock men to discuss the Taylor Act, the question was asked what would become of the little fellow who was delinquent in his real estate and livestock mortgage payments and had been for several years dependent on relief. The government man answered that they could sell out and if they didn't do that they would walk out later. When asked if the grazing fees would be sufficient to cover the purchase costs of the land as well as the upkeep without having an initial amount provided by the government the speaker turned to a chart of one of the proposed grazing areas. "It has cost the government five million dollars in the last several years in this area for relief and you could buy all this land for a million." A woman in the back of the room asked what would become of all the people who had been on relief but the question was not answered.

The credit of the small stock man as well as many of the large ones is controlled by one of several government credit agencies. As the Regional Credit Corporation and the Intermediate Credit Corporation loans come due the customers are told that they can renew from the Production Credit Corporation. However, this set-up demands that the loans be "good" and is controlled by a board of directors made up of the largest stock men in the area. Also this board interlocks with the Rehabilitation Board which will take an active part in putting over the Taylor Act. It is plain to see that the small stock man is tied down with an economic lariat rope and is at the mercy of the big stock men who have the government now acting as a strong man to clear the range. By withholding relief, credit and feed loans, capitalism will try to put over the Wallace program of elimination of farmers in the stock country from production and forcing them to the subsistence plots and labor camps.

Capitalist columnists, quick to jump to the aid of their masters, herald the rehabilitation scheme as a "good thing" for agriculture and suggest the addition of game to the stock units so that the idle rich could come and hunt. Like the lords of England and Scotland hunted on the game preserves after the peasants had been herded out by the King's soldier's so will the American capitalists hunt after the New Deal has driven out the homesteader and locked him in a subsistence farm.

This situation calls for a militant program of struggle for the small stock man. The Farmers Union program with its refinancing scheme and cooperative building plan will only help the large rancher to get rid of his small neighbor. Only a militant mass organization among the small ranchers who would refuse to be moved, who will demand adequate relief, cancellation of debts and production credit can keep them from being cast into slavery.

As the wheels of capitalism slowly turn once again the correctness of the Communist program for the small farmer stands out in bold faced type. The economic interests of the soon to be homeless small rancher coincide with the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill. This section of the population now has no other leadership to follow except the leadership of the Communist Party.

Business College Helps Cut Pay Of Office Workers in Los Angeles

By a Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES.—How the business colleges help to "raise" the standard of living of workers in Los Angeles is revealed in a letter recently sent to Los Angeles employers by the MacKay Business Colleges.

The letter says:

"Dear Mr. Employer: You need someone . . . almost every day . . . to do extra jobs . . . that arise **unexpectedly.**

"You, perhaps, do not feel justified in adding an extra worker to your present payroll.

"Mackay Business Colleges have solved those problems for you. Employ one—or more—of our part-time student-secretaries, and your office worries are over.

"The State Labor Commission has set the price for such services at thirty cents per hour for workers under eighteen years of age, and forty cents per hour for workers over eighteen years of age.

"You can readily see what a **help** and **saving** such an arrangement would be for you.

"As for example:

"A boy or girl under eighteen, working two hours a day, for five days a week, would cost you only $3 a week!

"You can't beat that, Mr. Employer—and just see what a part-time secretary could do for you in from two to four hours a day: A student-secretary could do your typing . . . fill in or 'personalize' your circular letters . . . take your dictation . . . answer your telephones . . . run your errands . . . and attend to your general office routine!

". . . Mr. MacKay doesn't believe in penalizing a boy or girl for the privilege of working.

"Don't let your work pile up on you, Mr. Employer. Just begin with a part time worker, and later, when he graduates, you may be able to offer him permanent employment.

"Cordially yours,"

Mr. Employer may be able to offer the worker permanent employment is right. About the time the part-time worker is ready for permanent employment, Mr. Employer will receive another letter like the above urging him to hire the new part-time worker, instead—**because it will only cost $3 a week.** You can't beat that, Mr. Employer!

MacKay is interested in these part-time job placements of students because MacKay ensures a steady flow of tuition fees from such students. Ergo, MacKay will have the dollar incentive to "plug" for the next batch of students after the present ones are shoved out into the world with an education and not employers to hire their trained brains.

The business colleges and the bosses are joining to smash the workers. You can beat that, fellow workers. Join together to smash the bosses. By organizing, by joining the office workers industrial union we can break this attack.

We publish every Thursday letters from farmers, agricultural, cannery and lumber workers. We urge farmers and workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

Join These Shock Brigaders in the *Daily Worker* Subscription Contest!

DISTRICT 1—
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Louis Powell

Win a Free Trip to the Soviet Union!

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

CONSTIPATION

Comrade D. H. of the Bronx, writes:

"My stomach is periodically upset. The reason for this condition I trace to over-eating. It is a matter of a few months. At first I lost my appetite and was constipated. I took a laxative, but did not regain my appetite. Then I systematically starved myself for a week, walked a lot, but it was of no avail. I began to eat again and gradually my appetite came back to me. But, as I said, periodically my stomach is put out of commission. The trouble is that I can't trace the source. I go our for lunch, am perfectly hungry, eat to satiety, enjoy it, but do not over-eat. A few hours later my mouth feels sour, salty. People advised me to take milk of magnesia, and it helped, but this condition repeats itself frequently.

* * *

Our Reply

You must realize that we cannot diagnose your case specifically from merely reading your symptoms. A proper diagnosis and consequently proper and specific treatment can only be instituted after one has a history plus proper laboratory and physical examination. This is particulariv true when referable to the stomach and intestines.

A very common cause for a bad taste in the mouth is infected teeth or gums. Also in view of a poor appetite and vague abdominal discomfort constipation may be the source of the difficulty. The pains over your upper abdomen is probably due to gaseous distention of the bowel as part of this picture. However, you would do well to consult a competent physician to rule out more serious trouble of the stomach or gall-bladder.

Briefly, in tabulated form, is our treatment for constipation with no apparent cause:

Learn the bowel habit; always take the time and effort, even if at first it is in vain, to try and have a daily bowel movement at a certain constant time every day. No one should be too busy to take the time to educate a sluggish bowel into a natural habit.

Proper exercise is important even if you work all day. Outdoor sports, swimming, walks, etc., are in order. During the working hours we sit in one place usually and use only certain muscles, consequently the worker frequently says, "I get plenty of exercise at the machine all day."

Diet—For the tonic type of constipation, where a hard, thin, small frequent stool is seen, remove bulky foods and roughage from the diet. Rest, sleep, worry-free existence helps. This type is rarely seen in our capitalist friends, but common in workers.

For the atonic type where a large, bulky(infrequent stool is present, eat plenty of bulky, coarse food and roughage as in cabbage, lettuce, whole wheat, gustied meats, etc. Abdominal massage will help here also.

Correct any underlying infection of the teeth, intestine, hemorrhoids, etc.

Use mineral oil when a cathartic is necessary, but don't develop the laxative habit.

* * *

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS (Cont'd)

Comrade H. G. K., a knitgoods worker of New York, writes: "I have been troubled with a cough for eight years. With my coughing I bring out bronchial spit. At times I cough blood on such occasions as when dashing into the water in the summer, running the track about three times or when doing other strenuous work.

* * *

Our Reply

In answer to your question, it is impossible to state from your account what the cause of your trouble is. You were told you had chronic bronchitis and you were given cough medicine. But that will not cure you. The important thing is to find out what is the cause of the chronic bronchitis. Besides having an X-ray taken, there are other tests that must be performed in order to find out the cause of the bronchitis and, therefore, to treat you effectively.

The clinic you have attended and your private doctor have not done everything that is necessary. We would advise you to apply to a clinic that specializes in chest diseases, such as, Bellevue Hospital or New York Hospital.

* * *

Name to be Announced

The name of the new health magazine of the Medical Advisory Board will appear in Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker in this column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

For the Medical Advisory Board Magazine

I wish to subscribe to the Medical Advisory Board Magazine. Enclosed find one dollar for a year's subscription.

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Scottsboro-Herndon Fund

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I enclose $.....as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IF YOU don't like this country, why don't you go back to the one you came from?

Sooner or later, every American radical is accosted by these fool questions.

It doesn't matter if you are arguing for unemployment insurance, or honest labor leadership, or abolition of child labor, or any obvious reform. The conservatives and fascists hate any change that threatens capitalist profit, and are sure to say, with the song writer Irving Berlin (born in Russia, by the way):

"If you don't like your old Uncle Sammy
Go back to your home across the sea . . .
If you don't like the way we run our country
And won't cheer for the red, white and blue
Don't be like the cur in the story
Don't bite the hand that is feeding you."

It is not only the naive and ignorant who use this stupid cliche as a political argument. College professors and congressmen employ it, and the whole drive for fingerprinting and deportation of the foreign-born is based on this vicious idea. It is one of Dirty Hearst's favorite slogans in his fascist campaign.

All the intellectual rabble of capitalism will tell you, in the **Saturday Evening Post** and the **Chicago Tribune**, that everything is swell in America, except for a little group of foreign agitators with whiskers and bombs who stir up trouble. If they could deport the foreigners, wages would automatically go up, there would be no unemployment, strikes would disappear, and every man would be a king.

It is stupid on the face of it. You could deport every foreigner and every Communist, and erect a high electric fence around America to keep out every European or Russian idea. You could seal the American people in an air-tight casket, where nothing foreign could attack them. The Steel Trust would still insist on low wages and high profits, and the steel workers would still mutter their discontent and painfully and secretly organize in trade unions.

You cannot deport the economic laws of capitalism. They must continue grinding out poverty, war, unemployment until the workers finally can stand it no longer and demand the great change.

• • •

Patriotism and Profits

IF a worker has been born in Europe, does this mean that he is a slave? Must he keep his mouth shut, take gratefully whatever scabby wages the bosses pay him?

America is supposed to be a free country. Almost half of the population here is foreign-born, or the children of foreign-born parents. Yet a minority of greedy capitalists have the audacity to tell us that this great portion of America is not entitled to any voice. It must not take part in politics, or vote or strike to protect its own interests. It must be content to be cannon-fodder and factory-fodder, a nation of robots.

This is the capitalist idea of a free America. We can well answer them, it is not the idea of Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln, or any of the millions of rank and file patriots who shed their blood for American freedom.

The capitalists have tried to stake out a claim on all the patriotism in America. But let us hurl in their teeth the answer to their lie. They are not patriots, but TRAITORS. They have betrayed, and continue to betray every day of their greedy lives, all that is good and creative in America. They care nothing for the fate of the American people. They would see all of us dead in coal mine explosions if it would pay them profit. They would cheerfully watch millions of children die of hunger if it helped their bank accounts. They plunged us into one world war, and are leading us into another slaughter because it means dividends.

So these are the patriots! These are the people who tell the foreign-born worker he must love America and be satisfied with low wages. What do they know of love, these pigs, these vultures, what do they know of America, outside of their stocks and bonds?

• • •

First Pay Your Debts!

WHEN a foreign-born worker meets this question, be it from a deluded fellow-worker, or a fascist capitalist, let him draw himself up proudly, and answer:

"Look at my hands. They are hard with the years of work I have done. I have given America the best that is in me. I have given it my life and my faithful work.

"Who can say that I have not given this land of my adoption more than I have received? For every dollar I have been paid, I have given five dollars worth of labor in return. If the accounts were to be reckoned, this country owes me a great debt. I have built its skyscrapers, dug its coal, rolled its steel, and farmed its land. Now I am on the breadline, or damn near it. If you wish to deport me, first pay your debts.

"I helped create all this wealth that your millionaires have monopolized. Now that you have broken me in body and soul, you would like to get rid of me. It is your way of getting rid of your debtors. But I will not allow you to cheat me in this manner. I will fight your deportation laws, I will fight your wealthy fascists, I will speak out, for a am a man, and I am a true American.

"The real patriot is the man who gives something to a country, not the one who exploits it. I am loyal to the patriotism of Jefferson and Lincoln, but I reject and abhor the patriotism of J. Pierpont Morgan and William Randolph Hearst.

"I have a better right to be here than all of you parasites, for I am a worker. I came here because I starved in Europe, and thought I would find bread and freedom here. Now you tell me I have no right to expect bread and freedom in America. But I see millions of native-born Americans who are fighting your tyranny. You treat them as badly as you have treated me—we are no different in your eyes, despite your hypocritical Americanism.

"They recognize me as a fellow-worker and citizen. I shall join with them in the fight for a workers' America, for a land where traitors like you will receive the fate you deserve. You cannot insult me by calling me a foreigner, I despise you too much for that. So long as the American workers have granted me my citizenship, that is enough for me. America is my country, because I have worked here so long. Shoulder to shoulder with the other working class Americans, I will defend my country against you capitalist traitors, for I love my country."

LITTLE LEFTY — The Plot Thickens! — by del

WORLD *of the* THEATRE

Watered-down Dostoievsky

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, by Fyodor Dostoievsky, a play in three acts adapted from the dramatization by Victor Trivas and Georg Schdanoff, staged by Victor Wolfson, featuring Morgan Farley, at the Biltmore Theatre.

Reviewed by ALLEN CHUMLEY

AS A detective thriller Dostoievsky's great novel, **Crime and Punishment**, is naive today; as a parable of sin and retribution it appears maudlin. But as the psychological tragedy of a misguided "idealist," amid 19th century Neitzcheans who divided the world into "ordinary" and "extraordinary" people, and who held that these "extraordinary" people could—and should—fulfill their destiny through individual murder if necessary, **Crime and Punishment** still has significance.

It is therefore, regrettable that the present adapters included all three of these themes instead of building a play on the one theme that mattered. For in the resultant shuffle the real tragedy is forgotten; what comes out is bare, pointless synopsis.

The production itself does not buttress this weakness. Here, too, the gigantic and fearful story has been watered down to the consistency of Little Theatre. The settings by Irene Scharaff are impressionistic, and as such are tasteful and striking. But it is the taste of the "smart" decorator; they render squalor a bit too aesthetic.

Morgan Farley essays the difficult role of the tormented youth. He is sincere and fervent. But the precious tricks of the Portmanteau Players are still clinging to him and to make matters worse, he over-acts grossly. Compared with his frenzied grimacing, the quiet poise of the wily Inspector (as effectively played by Thomas Coffiin Cooke) becomes almost glaring.

As for the remaining roles they are either cut down to virtual "walk ons' (as in the case of Juliana Taberna playing the mystic prostitute) which is the adapters' fault, or are clearly immature.

One cannot deny that the producers have undertaken a formidable—and mildly important—task, and one must admire their courage. It is to be deplored, however, that they have been lacking in vision.

Soviet Film Workers Greeted by Stalin On 15th Anniversary

"GREETINGS and best wishes to the workers of the Soviet cinema industry on the day of its glorious 15th anniversary.

"The cinema in the hands of the Soviet power represents a great, priceless force.

"Having exceptional opportunities to influence the spirit of the masses, the cinema helps the working class and its Party to educate the toilers in the spirit of Socialism, organizing the masses for the struggle of Socialism, raising their cultural and political fighting abilities.

"Soviet power expects from you new successes, new films glorifying as did the 'Chapayev' film, the greatness of the historical struggles for power by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, mobilizing for the carrying out of new tasks, and calling to mind the achievements as well as the difficulties of Socialist construction.

"The Soviet power expects from you keen penetration by your masters into new spheres of the 'most important' (Lenin) and the most widely spread of the arts among the masses—the cinema."

J. STALIN.

• • •

Sculptor Manizer of Leningrad has just finished work on a project for a statue of Chapayev, to be erected in Chapayevsk, in honor of the hero of the film now on view at the Cameo, where it is thrilling enthusiastic audiences in its third capacity week.

New Pamphlets

ABOLITION OF THE BREAD CARD SYSTEM, By V. M. Molotov, 10 cents.

LIFE IN REVIEW and other Soviet Sketches, by Semyon Narinyani, 10 cents.

THE TWO WORLDS—No. 1 of the series "Political Education," 15 cents.

THE ULTIMATE AIM—No. 2 of the series "Political Education," 15 cents.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY—No. 3 of the series "Political Education," 15 cents.

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All of the above pamphlets are published by International Publishers. They may be purchased at all Workers Bookshops, or from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Sta. D, New York City.

How They Tried to Poison Rakosi in Vienna in 1920

Poisoned Food Sent by Fake 'Workers Delegation'

This startling account of an attempt to poison Mathias Rakosi, Bela Kun and other leaders of the Hungarian revolution during 1926, was sent to the Daily Worker by one of the intended victims, now living in Budapest. For obvious reasons his name is not attached to the article.

• • •

THE Austrian Social-Democratic Minister for the Interior, Mathias Eldersch, ordered us—the People's Commissars Committee and the Soviet employes of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, headed by Comrade Bela Kun—and also our families, to be imprisoned in the old fortress of Karlstein, in which formerly the Serbian war prisoners were held.

This fortress was infested with bugs and vermin. Only by means of a seven-day hunger strike was it possible to force this "brave" minister to promise, at least, an improvement in the intolerable prison regime.

Soon after, some of our relatives were set free. Many of the prisoners, including Bela Kun, were transferred at Vienna at the beginning of 1920. We were then brought to the madhouse of Steinhof (a little town surrounded by a wall), and isolated in a strongly barred building standing in the middle of the yard.

Here, the following incident took place: we were informed by the Criminal Police on guard that a "Hungarian Workers Delegation" had brought us a parcel of foodproducts. Of course we were not allowed to see this delegation, and the letter brought by it was handed over for censorship to police headquarters.

Among the food there were fruit, biscuits, cakes, cigarettes, etc. The biscuits and fruit we handed over for our relatives, but we kept a cake for our supper. Every one of us ate a piece of this cake with relish. I, however, took only a small piece, for my stomach was not in order.

"Why don't you eat?" asked Bela Kun.

"Because it is poisoned," I answered jokingly. Nobody for a moment had entertained the idea that the cake could have been poisoned.

"Well, then, I'll take another piece of it," asked Rakosi, and cut another slice off for himself.

• • •

AFTER supper, which we had eaten in the small common cell, I suddenly noticed how terribly pale Bela Kun, Mathias Rakosi and Ernoe Por had become—the pupils in their widely staring eyes, were dilated, and they had become so weak that they could hardly move.

At that moment one of the detectives rushed in and asked whether anything had happened to us after eating the cake, for the remains which were taken out of the cell smelt very badly of a putrefying poison. The "workers' delegation" was obviously a delegation of murderers sent by Horthy.

The doctors, urgently summoned, immediately gave us an emetic, and carefully watched the symptoms of the poison working in us. The cake had been poisoned with Belladonna—a strong poison affecting the brain, so that the victim of it first goes mad, and then dies. We were saved by the emetic so quickly given to us. Bela Kun's healthy organism strongly resisted the poison, but Mathias Rakosi showed more and more signs that the poison was affecting him.

MATHIAS RAKOSI

Rakosi's Quality as Fighter Revealed in Delirium

He lay on the ground, muttering unintelligibly, and there were tears in the eyes of every one of us witnessing his painful condition. The doctors and the other medical attendants did not know how to help him, for "Mathi," under the effect of the poison, threw himself like a madman upon everybody who approached him. Finally, six strong nurses succeeded in throwing him onto the bed, and in holding him while his stomach was pumped. This was continued until every sign of the poison had disappeared.

• • •

THE danger had passed, but he lay on his bed in a state of semi-consciousness. I sat by his bed all night. He was still suffering from the effects of the poison. He lay there m uttering continuously. He talked on and on from 11 o'clock in the evening until 5 in the morning, and then he fell asleep.

The memory of that night at the bedside of the sick Rakosi has spurred me into the writing of these lines. During that night Mathias Rakosi unburdened himself of all his thoughts. Everything, even his very innermost thoughts, were revealed to me. Everything said by him about our life in general and about his private life, our plans and discussions, etc., corresponded exactly to the facts.

During that night, Mathias Rakosi showed us that all his thoughts and hopes belonged to the revolution. All his recollections, all his feelings were connected with the Party, the Soviet Republic, and the revolution. At the bedside of Mathias Rakosi we were shown the model of a true revolutionary, a crystally clear character, a splendid Communist and a trusted friend. And all his later work in the ranks of the Party, and during his eight and a half years of imprisonment, proved these qualities.

Now the Horthy government is again attempting to do away with Mathias Rakosi. All forces must be rallied to his defense! Every effort must be made to save Mathias Rakosi!

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

CHAPTER III.

Teachings of Lenin

VII.

LENIN first brought out the revolutionary significance of this question in the era of imperialism. Already before the war he gave close attention to the rising forces of struggle in Asia; in 1913 he wrote on "Backward Europe and Progressive Asia." During the War he worked out completely the analysis of every aspect of this question and showed the revolutionary significance of the slogan of "national self-determination." Against those who spoke of the Irish rebellion of 1916 as a "pusch," he wrote:

To believe that a social revolution is possible without the revolt of the small nationalities and colonies in Europe, without the revolutionary outburst of the petty-bourgeoisie with all its prejudices, without a movement of the non-class conscious proletarian and semi - proletarian masses against landlord, clerical monarchist, national, etc., oppression—to believe this is tantamount to denying the social revolution altogether. . . .

Those who wait for a "pure" social revolution will never live to see it. Such a one is merely a revolutionary in words, without understanding the reality of revolution. ("The Results of the Discussion on Self - Determination," 1916.)

After the victory of the Soviet Revolution this question took on a still sharper significance. Lenin wrote:

While formerly prior to the epoch of world revolution movements for national liberation were a part of the general democratic movements, now, however, after the victory of the Soviet Revolution in Russia and the opening of the period of world revolution, the movement for national liberation is part of the world proletarian revolution.

• • •

AT the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920 he brought to the forefront the issue of the naional and colonial struggle for liberation, and the necessity for the proletariat in the imperialist countries to give active support to it. The theses drafted by him declare:

The policy of the Communist International on national and colonial questions must be chiefly to bring about a union of the proletarian and working masses of all nations and countries for a joint revolutionary struggle leading to the overthrow of capitalism, without which national inequality and oppression cannot be abolished.

But the fight for the full right of separation of subject nations is no fight for separation as such, for fragmentation and petty-bourgeois nationalist conceptions of isolation. On the contrary, the right of full separation is only necessary in order to end all national oppression, and thus clear the way to the free union of all peoples. The goal remains world union, the ultimate "fusion of nations."

This demand is not at all equivalent to the demand for separation, fragmentation and establishment of petty states. It signifies only a logical expression of the struggle against every kind of national oppression. . . .

The goal of socialism is not only the destruction of the division of humanity into petty states and all kinds of individual nations, not merely the coming together of nations, but also their actual fusion. . . .

Just as humanity can only arrive at the destruction of classes through a transitional period of the dictatorship of the oppressed class, so also humanity can only arrive at the inevitable fusion of nations through a transitional period of the complete freedom of all oppressed nationalities, that is, their freedom of separation. ("The Socialist Revolution and the Right of Nations to Self-Determination," 1916.)

• • •

Tactics and Organization of the Revolution

IN no sphere of Marxism did Lenin make a more distinctive or far-reaching contribution than in the very wide field of revolutionary strategy, tactics and organization. All these questions could still only receive incomplete treatment in the time of Marx, owing to the still early stage of development of the working class movement.

On the basis of the nineteenth century revolutions and of the first stages of development of the working class movement to a mass basis, Marx was able to present in bold outline the essentials of revolutionary proletarian strategy and tactics; and the writings and correspondence of Marx and Engels in addition reveal a host of pregnant indications on a very great variety of specific questions. These indications, however, were in great part neglected, ignored or even opposed by their immediate successors, who took parts that suited them and often even suppressed the rest.

Lenin, on the contrary, worked over anew these indications with the closest attention in the light of further experience, and at the same time faced with complete freshness the new problems of the more advanced stage of capitalism and the working-class movement. It was Lenin who first elaborated Marxist strategy and tactics into a fully worked out science.

This practical revolutionary science elaborated by Lenin, in close association with revolutionary theory, covers the whole range from the most elementary questions of agitation and organization to the ultimate questions of the conquest of power and of post-revolutionary construction.

The mastery of dialectical method is here most powerfully exibited, with the greatest elasticity in responding to each concrete situation, while maintaining the revolutionary line and aims unbroken. In consequence just this essence of Lenin's leadership least admits of any formal summarizing, and requires to be studied in the life.

(To be continued)

Do your bit to increase Daily Worker circulation. Get subs.

The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

January 21 was the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.

Wanted: Items from The Hearst Press

Readers are urged to send us clippings, cartoons and editorials from all Hearst newspapers—particularly items about the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. Indicate name of newspaper and date of publication in sending in this material. Address: Feature Editor, Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York.

Agnes Smedley's Life Threatened By Kuomintang

AGNES SMEDLEY has been warned that her life is in danger if she remains in China. She is now in Shanghai. Agnes Smedley has written two books on China—**Chinese Destinies** and **China's Red Army Marches**. The latter, according to the Vanguard Press, has been prohibited entry to China by the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai. In this book Agnes Smedley tells of the struggles and heroism of the Chinese Red Army and the formation of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

AGNES SMEDLEY

Smedley attributes her present jeopardy to the frank manner in which she has recounted what actually is taking place in China, and says that in a way it is a compliment that the Kuomintang fascists consider her a danger to them.

"They are particularly furious," she writes, "because my books appeared abroad, chiefly in America, where the Kuomintang leaders try to pose as a modern national government instead of what they are—the dirty running dogs of the foreign imperialist powers, and the butchers of the Chinese people."

School for Theatre Workers to Open in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A laboratory school for the teaching and development of left-wing motifs in the theatre has been formed here, to be known as the Theatre Workers School.

The curriculum will include four general courses: (1) the drama; (2) the dance; (3) Puppets and Marionettes; (4) the cinema. Within each of these categories will be classes in histrionics, costume designing, voice culture, scenic designing, make-up and stage craft as applied in each theatrical medium.

The schedule of tuition fees calls for a payment of five dollars per four months semester for any one course. For any choice of classes taken for one month only the charge will be $1.50. Also scholarships will be offered to deserving students and in all special cases adjustments of laboratory responsibilities will be made to fit individual and group needs.

Tuning In

7:00 P. M.-WEAF—Kemp Orchestra
WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
WJZ—Concert Orchestra
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF—Minstrel Show
WOR—The Street Singer
WABC—Nick Lucas, Songs
7:45-WOR—Comedy; Music
WJZ—Nichols Orchestra; Ruth Etting, Songs
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Vallee's Varieties
WOR—Little Symphony Orchestra; Philip James, Conductor; Milban String Trio
WABC—All-Girl Orchestra and Chorus, Direction Phil Spitalny
8:15-WJZ—Jesters Male Trio
8:30-WOR—Progress of the Republican Party—Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman, Republican National Committee, at Meeting at Cooper Union
WJZ—Chicago a Cappella Choir
WABC—Johnson Orchestra; Edward Nell, Baritone; Edwin C. Hill, Narrator, Speaker: Lewis H. Brown, President, Johns-Manville, Inc.
9:00-WEAF—Captain Henry's Show Boat
WOR—Hillbilly Music
WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
WABC—Gray's Orchestra; Annette Hanshaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
9:30-WOR—Little Theatre Tournament
WJZ—Charles Sears, Tenor; Ruth Lyon, Soprano
WABC—Waring Orchestra
10:00-WEAF—Whiteman's Music Hall: Helen Jepson, Soprano, and Others
WOR—Channing Choir
WJZ—Strnig Ensemble
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WOR—Eddy Brown, Violin
WJZ—Self-Government in Business—Leverett S. Lyon, Vice President, Brookings Institution; Professor Paul T. Homan, Cornell University
WABC—Stevens Orchestra
10:45-WABC—Voice of the Crusaders
11:00-WEAF—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
WOR—News
WJZ—Siry Orchestra

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

• • •

NOTE: It is gratifying to note that more and more readers are making use of this department. We regret that because of limitations of space we cannot answer all questions that are asked by readers. We do our best to answer those questions that have the most general interest for the readers of the Daily Worker. However, all questions are carefully read and considered, and readers can receive personal answers by enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

• • •

Fighting for Immediate Needs

Question: Why do Communists fight for better working conditions and other immediate demands? If they allowed things to become worse, then the workers would rise up and destroy the capitalist system.—O. J. S.

Answer: Communists fight for every demand and need of the working class, because as the vanguard of the working class they have no other interests apart from the interests of the workers. In fighting for immediate demands the workers learn the value and need of organization. They become aware of the enemy forces which stand between them and economic security. They prepare themselves for the final task of destroying capitalism and all its institutions of exploitation and oppression.

If Communists were merely to tell the toilers to wait for conditions to get worse, they would be betraying the interests of the workers. It is now when the capitalist class is attacking the living standards of the working class that the workers must be rallied to a counter-attack. To do nothing would mean crippling the forces of the workers; it would hand them over helpless to the enemy class. It is important to emphasize that one of the most important lessons that Lenin taught us is that we cannot just wait for conditions to grow from bad to worse, for capitalism to crumble away automatically.

The capitalist class which owns the economic institutions of the country will never give them up, unless the workers take them. To do this successfully and to destroy the power of the capitalist class, the working class must be organized around the struggle for its immediate needs and demands. In these every-day struggles the workers learn the necessity of fighting the power of the capitalist state. They prepare for its eventual revolutionary destruction and the setting up of a workers' state—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Prelude

By ALFRED HAYES

Look west. Cities and depots greet the eyes.
The big Lakes lift a mist of steam. The river
Pours past wharf and mill. At night the heron cries,
Stemmed one-legged in the swamp, at the water winch.
The cougar snarls at the steam drill in the Sierras,
Green fire-eyes among the pines. West, west
Abandoning history, asphalt paves the ruts
Of covered wagons. Swift tires, stock exchange.
Chain store, permit no memories. Harvester and plough
Are driven in a fallow field by banker's hands.
Where you are buried some stone frontiersman stands
Flintlock rain-rusted: and we need rifles now.

For stevedore and steel hand both hold the river's mouth,
More than De Soto's, their bones are buried in its flow.
Sharecropper writes the legends of a newer South
Cracker and cavalry captain shall never know.
Deckhands who ride the river's spreading tide,
Slow freights that roll the hungry pickers in,
Lean 'bos who seek the Delta's wharfed and warehoused side,
These still have their own continent to win.
Not to strip the buffalo from the plains
And starve a race for fun, they shall wield
Those weapons that shall bring this land to yield;
Shall open old abandoned mines, old water holes,
Reclaim the barren desert; and they shall know
This land of theirs again by full freight flowing,
By fired engines, by crops, and by the rain and snow.

A Great Marxist on Marxism

MARX-ENGELS MARXISM
by V. I. LENIN

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The Soviet Congress and U.S. Congress---A Contrast In Democracy

90,000,000 WORKERS AND FARMERS VOTED IN FACTORIES AND FIELDS FOR DELEGATES TO SOVIET CONGRESS—ACT IN WORKERS' INTEREST

TWO Congresses are meeting now, one the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets in the U.S.S.R., and the other "our" Congress in Washington.

And what a contrast they present!

The Soviet Congress which the capitalist press thinks of which such shudders as that of a "dictatorial minority" is a most magnificent spectacle of democracy, of real democracy, in the sense of the real rule of the people.

Premier Molotov speaking to the Soviet Congress reports that it represents delegates *speaking directly in the name of 90,000,000 voters in the U.S.S.R.!*

Ninety million voters, voting directly in the factories, farms, mines, shops, railroads!

Has history ever seen such broad democracy?

Compare this with the United States. Here, in the last election only 36,000,000 voted, ***less than 50 per cent of the adult population eligible to vote. n the Soviet Union, 95 per cent of the population voted, a figure far beyond anything ever seen in a capitalist democracy!***

Capitalist apologists tell us that we have democracy because at periodic intervals the workers are permitted to vote.

But not only are millions of workers, Negroes, migratory workers, jobless, and homeless workers unable to vote, but how can there be real democracy for the workers when all the means of power, the factories, newspapers, radio, movies, and so forth, are in the hands of a Wall Street minority?

How can workers in the United States have any democracy when their livelihood is at the mercy of the capitalists who control their jobs?

The Soviet Congress is in the hands of workers and farmers. The delegates come directly from the factories and fields. They report directly back to the workers and farmers. They are subject to immediate recall by their fellow workers in the local Soviets.

An American Soviet Congress, elected directly by those who work, and by a working class that had seized the means of production from the Wall Street parasites, would solve all the problems of the crisis.

It would abolish all payments to the Wall Street bankers. It would put an end to the criminal insanity of "overproduction" amid starvation. It would end unemployment by immediately ousting the capitalist owners, and opening every factory in the country to produce for the welfare of the masses.

This would be real democracy, ***working class democracy,*** which Comrade Browder described at the recent Lenin Memorial meeting as ***"the greatest democracy for the toilers, but a stern dictatorship against the exploiters, the minority."***

"Our" Congress acts in the interests of a capitalist minority, and is the legislative mask for the dictatorship of this Wall Street minority.

To get real democracy, the rule of the majority in the interests of the majority, we have to take the revolutionary road the Russian workers and farmers, led by Lenin and the Bolsheviks, took in 1917.

We have to set up a proletarian dictatorship, a Soviet government with an American Soviet Congress, elected from the ranks of the working class and toiling farmers, which has seized the means of production and class power into its own hands!

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935

17,157,000 Unemployed

THE preliminary annual unemployment estimates of the Labor Research Association for November, 1934, which were issued yesterday, show 17,157,000 unemployed in the country, about one-third of the working population.

This figure includes 508,000 relief workers on P.W.A. projects, 1,950,000 relief workers on F.E.R.A. projects, and 392,000 in C.C.C. camps, a total of 2,850,000.

Roosevelt's new "work relief" program at best provides for jobs at slave wages to only about 3,500,000.

Obviously, Roosevelt's program, which includes also the present relief workers, will mean jobs for only a few hundred thousand additional unemployed.

At best, the program will require a year to get under way.

These startling facts again emphasize the urgent need for a broader mass campaign behind the fight for the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

They likewise emphasize the need for more attention to the organization of the unemployed workers, to the building of the Unemployment Councils, and to the unification of the ranks of employed and unemployed workers in the struggle for relief and insurance.

Teamsters Should Strike

ALARMED at the fine response to the strike called by the teamsters Monday, to prevent the signing of Justice Humphrey's injunction, and in an effort to head off a re-strike next week, the bosses of New York are trying to convince the workers that they should place their confidence on the courts to defeat the injunction.

All efforts of the capitalist press, legislative means, and of the higher officials in the unions are now directed to finding such a loophole for an excuse to prevent a strike. The fundamental line for this has been laid down by Percey C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, spokesman of big business in New York, to their Mayor LaGuardia in a letter.

"A strike against the decision of the court is revolution," writes Magnus. "Spokesmen of the teamsters' union threaten that if the court of this state performs its duty there will be no appeal to the higher courts, but there will be a use of force against the business interests of New York."

Magnus goes into details to explain the procedure for appealing a court decision by the use of "checks and balances" in the Constitution. He shows clearly that the bosses are especially alarmed that the workers are getting wise to the fraudulent nature of capitalist democracy—are no longer content to let their cases drag in courts for months and years, while their wages are cut, union men fired and company unions are set up.

The fact that the bosses express such alarm over the display of power Monday, undoubtedly serves to convince every worker that a strike is the most effective weapon for smashing the injunction.

Teamsters and longshoremen should utilize every moment to organize their ranks, place leadership in the hands of elected representatives, and strike the minute the open-shopper Humphrey signs the injunction.

Woll on the N.R.A.

MATTHEW WOLL, who rails against Communists in "Liberty," in a letter in the Scripps-Howard newspapers, of Jan. 29, declares, "The principle of high wages underlies the N.R.A. and the entire recovery program."

Woll, claiming to be for "the high wage principle," which he says Hoover also favored, states, "The maintenance or increase of profits now depends either upon a decrease in the cost or an increase in the volume of production, or both." He believes of course, that "maintenance or increase of profits" is necessary to "recovery."

Thus, at the very moment when the N.R.A. is being reorganized, so as to cut wages and smash the unions, at the moment when Roosevelt's anti-labor drive is in full swing, Woll prates about higher wages as the "underlying principle" of Roosevelt's program.

Woll is throwing dust in the eyes of the workers to make it easier for Roosevelt to carry out the employers' intensified anti-labor attacks.

The New York Telegram, in a long answer to Woll, repeats Roosevelt's program for a lower wage scale, with higher yearly average wages. This means wage-cuts, it means working longer hours to get the same pay, it means speed-up.

Only the united front of the entire working class, in mass struggle, can defeat Roosevelt's wage cut drive, which Woll, Green and Co. are helping to ease in by their demagogic praise of the N.R.A.

New Wage Cut Plans

WAGE-CUTS to lower the whole standard of living of the workers, and increase profits, have now become one of the main aims of the Roosevelt government. The hearings of the National Industrial Recovery Board, which began in Washington yesterday, are aimed at "reorganizing" the N.R.A. so as to cut wages and block labors' demand for the thirty hour week with full pay.

The N.I.R.B. announced that these hearings will be held on the basis of "greater simplicity, flexibility, and uniformity" of hours and wages in the N.R.A. codes. The N.I.R.B. favors maintaining "geographic and population and other wage differentials" in the codes as "significant realities of the present situation."

One of the chief demagogic arguments of Roosevelt for putting over wage-cuts is that the wage scale should be low and the yearly average wages maintained. Roosevelt said, "It is not very useful to pay a man ten dollars a day if he is employed only sixty-five days in the year." This argument has been used by the Roosevelt administration and the employers for cutting wages in the building trades, the auto industry, and other industries.

The workers know that this is empty talk, that the wage scale will be lowered, but that yearly average wages will not rise but go down, if Roosevelt's plan goes through.

Roosevelt is carrying through the anti-union, wage-cutting drive of the employers, in his plan to "reorganize" the N.R.A.

The Eleventh Time

THE Senate Judiciary Committee of the N. Y. State Senate has refused to report on the child labor amendment.

Thus responsibility for failing to ratify even this feeble step against child exploitation is, for the moment, stopped.

This is the eleventh time!

Republican legislatures, Democratic legislatures: Tweedledee, Tweedledum as far as labor is concerned.

The party of Roosevelt and Lehman is as bad as the party of Hoover and Whitman—for labor.

The lesson for labor is clear: only the independent political action of the working class will aid the working class.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

Growth of Unit
Criticism of Weaknesses
Program of Struggle

Our unit has just been divided. This came about on the basis of the activity of every comrade in the unit. The unit is in Upper Harlem, and had a territory stretching from 131st Street to 133rd Street. The membership of this unit was about fifty, mostly Negro workers.

Our unit was able to build itself, by working on the block, in house-to-house work. In the summer we had open air meetings three times a week in our territory. Also, we had indoor meetings on Scottsboro. We were able to get the comrades who were active in the Unemployment Councils to recruit members to the unit.

Inner Situation of Unit

In so far as the political development of the unit is concerned, it is fairly good. We have had political discussions on the Negro question, the German situation, and the trade union question. These discussions were linked up with the unit's work.

In order that the work of this unit should become effective among the masses of workers in the neighborhood, division of the unit was necessary. It became impossible to check-up on and know all of our forces, and set them to work without making this division. Therefore, Unit 423 has become Units 423 and 432.

Weaknesses of Old Unit Should Not Be Repeated

While we can speak of successes of our unit, we cannot be satisfied. There are some high-light points and errors which the units should not repeat:

1. To have an intellectual in unofficial control of the unit.
2. No functioning bureau to lead the unit.
3. The Agitprop should plan discussions for the unit besides selling literature.
4. Communications should be read in the bureau meeting, discussed in conjunction with the plan of work, and presented to the unit in a digested form instead of reading the whole communication to the unit.
5. The squads should be established and the squad leader should be in constant contact with his squad members.
6. The old unit neglected the work of the Y.C.L. as well as the problem of youth work as a whole. The two units must develop the work among the youth. They must send a representative to the Y.C.L. unit which is in their territory. If there is no Y.C.L. unit, one should be built.
7. The old unit did not concentrate on certain houses in their territory. The new units must do this in order to become effective.

The objective of the two units in their respective territory should be for a rent strike, against fire-traps, high rents, for needed alterations. If these two units would develop such struggles, linking them up with Scottsboro, we would be so effective in our territory that not only would we have another division of the units, but the masses would come to us for advice.

8. In so far as the A. F. of L. locals, lodges, mass organizations, etc., which are not connected with our Party, are concerned, surely there must be some in this territory which the old unit did not look for. The new units must go into them, if there are any, and build a strong fraction.
9. If there are any shops, A. & P. stores, cafeterias, we must strive to organize them.

Comrades, the division of the old unit shows not only the work that the comrades have done, but also that the objective conditions are ripening. That is why the Negro masses are more or less radicalized, and that they are becoming revolutionized. If the objective conditions are favorable, the two new units should take advantage of this situation. If not, the Negro bourgeois reformists will beat us in winning the hegemony of these masses.

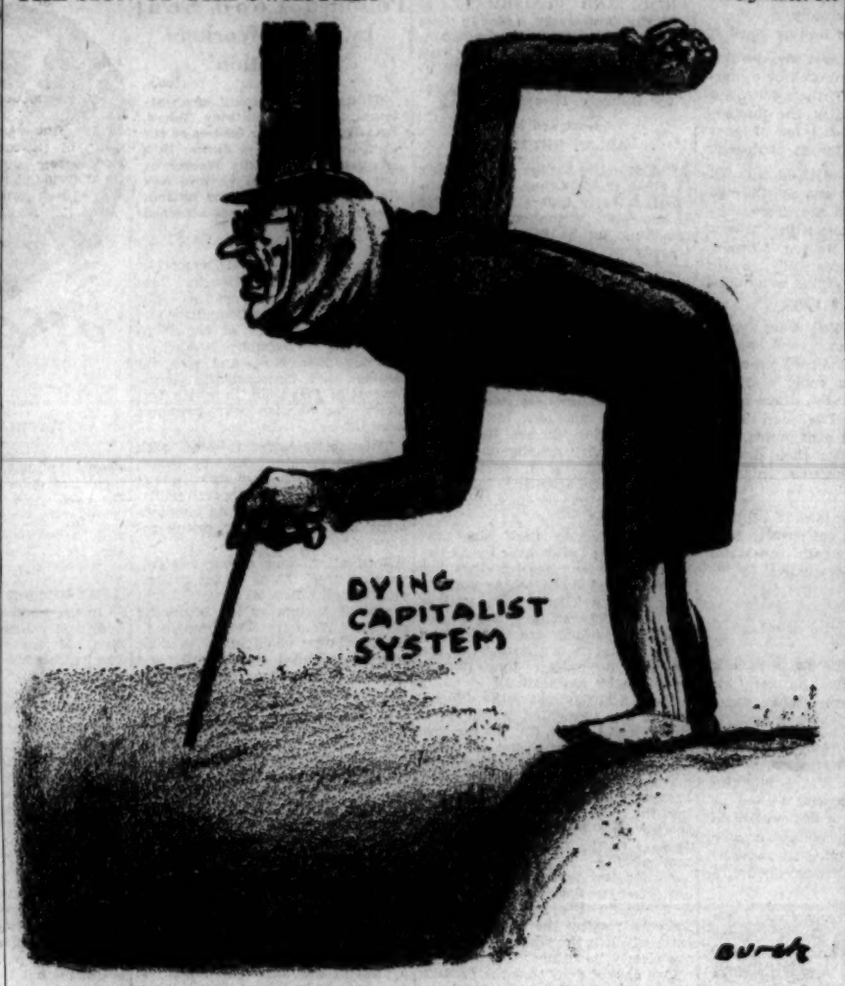
Units 423 and 432, let's go forward to win the hegemony of the masses in our territory which will give great impetus to the section work in Harlem.

—From the Harlem Organizer.

ANTI-RED ALLIANCE

TOKIO, Jan. 29.—Chiang Kai-Shek, chief native agent of the foreign capitalists in China, is carrying on negotiations with the Japanese government, reports here and in Geneva declare, whose main object is to gain the support of the Japanese militarists against the Red Army and Chinese Soviets.

THE SIGN OF THE SWASTIKA *by Burck*



Letters From Our Readers

Says De Priest Speech Provoked Hostility

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I wish to take exception to the opinion of Comrade M. W. in the letter criticizing the conduct of our comrades at the debate between Ford, Crosswaith and De Priest. In the first place, the fundamental correctness of the Communist position and record on the Negro question was effectively set forth at this meeting by the speech of Comrade Ford with its careful reasoning supported by facts in contrast to the inanities of De Priest and the slanders of Crosswaith. That the comrades did not boo De Priest in spite of his ludicrous and obnoxious attempt to present the Republican Party as the friend of the Negro people ought to have proved to Comarde M. W. that it was only the provocation of Crosswaith which brought upon him the demonstration of resentment. I do not believe that our comrades should listen to such vicious attacks against the Scottsboro fight, such slander against the Communist Party and such uncouth attacks on the audience at the meeting without protest. Just last week, for example, Crosswaith had accused Comrade Ford and our Party of not fighting against lynching because we objected to the Wagner-Costigan Bill, that double-edged instrument which can be used by the lynchers against those gathering to defend themselves.

As to the effect on the Socialist members, I am sure that many sincere, thinking Socialists were impressed by the logic and dignity of Comrade Ford, by his sincere appeal for a united front. They could not have failed to be ashamed of Crosswaith's inability to present reasonably his party's position and his resorting to slander to defend the bankruptcy of his position.

M. B. T.

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

Bar Scab Products of National Biscuit

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

In our neighborhood the grocery stores are still selling the National Biscuit Company products. It seems to me that our block organizations should be doing something to stop this. Some of the stores claim to have old stock, but one store in particular, at 255 First Avenue, seems to have ample supplies and I am told he gets it by mail. One store which advertises in your paper also has National Biscuit Company supplies on the shelves, claiming it is old stock. If we started some action we'd get plenty of response.

B. T.

* * *

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Here is an example of what students can do to help the Uneeda Biscuit strikers. A few of us saw a package marked "National Biscuit Company" being delivered by mail to the lunchroom in school. We immediately went to the proprietor of the lunch room in a committee and told her that since the Uneeda Bakers were on strike, she should not buy National Biscuit products. She became quite flustered but she was forced to tell the mailman to return the package. She knew, from previous experience, that she had better not quarrel with us. She knew that she would undoubtedly lose much business if she did.

Students in all high schools and colleges should take similar action to keep Uneeda products off the lunch counters and help win the strike.

A STUDENT.

Material Requested on Political Prisoners

Newark, N. J.

Comrade Editor:

In conjunction with our Paris Commune celebration, March 17, 1935 at Sokol Hall, we are going to hold a Political Prison Exhibit from 6:30 to 8:30 in the evening.

Implements of torture used on prisoners, chains on chain-gangs, sweat boxes, hand-cuffs, etc., will be on display as well as "Voices from Prison," letters from political prisoners, such as Mooney, Scottsboro, Herndon, Sacco-Vanzetti, McNamara and others.

We want to take this means to appeal to any one who by some chance came into possession of such material to communicate with us in regard to lending it to us for this day. This exhibit, which will expose the brutality visited upon political prisoners, will be also a means by which we can raise funds for relief for political prisoners and their families.

PRISONERS RELIEF DEPT.,
International Labor Defense,
196 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

Suggests More Humor For Popular Paper

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I have read with lively interest the discussion centering about producing a "Daily" which would appeal to the masses. I have several suggestions to make.

More features are needed. Why not have Sender Garlin write a column other than "Change the World?" Another suggestion is a column which satirizes the "ruling class." Get Robert Forsythe to write it.

Get more humor and snorts. I agree with the comrade who requested that the front page headlines be written to reach non-sympathetic readers.

W. R.

Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Civil War In Uruguay Against a Dictator Struggle for Latin America

CIVIL WAR rages in Uruguay, smallest republic of Latin America. An effort is being made to oust President Gabriel Terra, who is trying to install himself as a dictator in the style of Machado, former president of Cuba. Details of the revolt are lacking, as a complete censorship has been clamped down.

But it appears from the reports available coming through Argentina that various bourgeois opposition groups, in view of the growing mass discontent, have made great headway in seizing various cities in the interior. They are now opening up armed attacks in Montevideo, the capital. The government troops are reported as unreliable.

President Terra wro was elected to a four-year term on March 1, 1931, had his rump cabinet modify the constitution so that he could continue in power for another four years, which is supposed to expire in 1938. He was elected for his second termy by the Constituent Assembly on March 21, 1934, with only four dissenting votes—the votes of the Communist deputies.

* * *

URUGUAY is an extremely important country for the prosecution of the imperialist-inspired war between Paraguay and Bolivia over the Gran Chaco oil region. There is not the slightest doubt that both President Terra and his bourgeois opponents who seek to set up another government, basically not different from his, are connected with the forces involved in the Paraguay-Bolivia war.

Most of the British and American arms going to the warring Latin-American countries pass from Montevideo into the interior and then to the belligerent countries. There has been an intense battle on between British and American imperialism for control in Uruguay. British capitalism has $200,900,000 invested in the country, with $72,730,000 in railroads. Wall Street has sunk $81,000,000 in the country. The Roosevelt regime has been striving hard to win this market away from the British.

This tussle has been intensified particularly as a result of the Paraguay-Bolivia war, mainly a war of the Standard Oil and the British Dutch Shell for the extremely valuable oil regions near Fort Ballivan, Bolivia, and for the right-of-way to the sea along the Pilmico river.

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THE civil war in Uruguay is a symptom of the growing instability of native landlord-capitalist rule and imperialist domination throughout Latin America. During the past five years of crisis there have been similar uprisings in Argentina, Chile, Peru, while in Cuba, as well as in Chile, the fight took on more of a mass character against the whole structure of native capitalist-landlord and imperialist domination.

The rising strike wave in Brazil, Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba are indications of the mounting resistance of the toiling masses to the miserable conditions now being imposed on them after nearly six years of crisis. The economic crash hit the colonial-agrarian countries much harder and much earlier than the imperialist metropolis.

These wars, such as in Paraguay-Bolivia, are spearheads of the brewing greater imperialist war throughout the world for a re-division of the colonies and a more intensified drive for world markets. The two chief centers of the world today, in this respect, are China and Latin America. The Roosevelt regime, through its "good neighbor" policy, has been trying to win over the various puppet regimes in Latin America on the side of Wall Street.

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THE decay of Nazi culture is very well indicated not only by the precipitious decline in the number of newspapers published and their sinking circulation, but in the number of books published under the Hitler regime. In 1933, 21,000 books were published or re-issued in Germany as against 28,000 in 1928, before Hitler took over power. The number of translations from foreign languages, in the same period, dropped from 750 to 285.

Even the books issued showed a great increase in military propaganda and in Fascist Party documents.

Another item on Nazi culture: The two largest phonograph record firms in Germany, "Lindstroem" and "Deutsche Gramophon A. G.," reported a drop of 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 marks, respectively, in their business last year.